

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Wheat Buyers Must Comply With Quota Requirements

FORM WHEAT 511, WHITE CARD, "Producer's marketing card," will be issued to producers who are permitted to market and sell without penalty, and that card will be evidence to the buyer that wheat with respect to which the card was issued is not subject to lien for penalty and may be purchased by him without the payment of any penalty. These cards will be in the hands of all co-operating farmers before harvest.

FORM WHEAT 511-A, MARKETING CERTIFICATE will be issued to non-resident producers or where the marketing of wheat by a producer is effected by telephone, telegraph, or mail or by any means or method other than directly to and in the presence of the buyer. This certificate when presented to the buyer is evidence that the wheat covered thereby is not subject to lien for penalty and may be purchased by him without the payment of any penalty.

FORM WHEAT 521, INTERMEDIATE BUYER'S RECORD AND REPORT (especially important when buying wheat from truckers) when properly executed by the first intermediate buyer and the producer of the wheat, shall be evidence to any subsequent buyer that the wheat covered thereby is not subject to the lien for penalty and may be purchased by him without the payment of any penalty, providing (1) the form Wheat 521 shows the serial number of the marketing card by which the wheat was identified, or (2) the original of form Wheat 521 bears the endorsement "penalty satisfied" and the signature and title of a treasurer of a county committee and the date thereof.

NOTE: All wheat marketed by a producer which is not identified by one of the above forms shall be taken by the buyer thereof as subject to penalty and lien for penalty and the buyer of such wheat shall pay the penalty thereon.

WHEN PENALTY BECOMES DUE: (Producer) The penalty on excess production becomes due at time the wheat is threshed and remittance shall be made not later than 60 calendar days following the threshing, or Dec. 31, 1941, whichever is earlier. (Dealer) Penalty wheat purchased by buyer becomes due at time the wheat is sold and shall be remitted not later than 15 calendar days succeeding the day on which the wheat is sold.

BUYER WILL BE LIABLE FOR PAYMENT OF PENALTY if purchased from a producer who does not present form Wheat 511 or form Wheat 511-A or where wheat is purchased from an intermediate buyer if he does not present form Wheat 521 with proper endorsements.

Penalty wheat cannot be sold, given away or fed on the farm without first paying the penalty. The penalty on wheat shall be 49c per bushel. The entire production of a farmer's crop who has penalty wheat is subject to a lien until the penalty on his excess production is paid. Buyer should insist upon buying wheat only from producers having a white marketing card (form Wheat 511) or a marketing certificate (form Wheat 511-A) or in case of buying from an intermediate buyer, insist on an intermediate buyer's record form Wheat 521 properly endorsed.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT BY DEALERS (Incomplete): Each warehouseman, elevator operator, feeder, or other processor shall keep, as a part of or in addition to the records maintained by him in the conduct of his business, a record which shall show with respect to the wheat purchased, acquired, or received by him from the producers or the intermediate buyers thereof the following information: (1) the name

and address of the producer of the wheat, (2) the date of the transaction, (3) the amount of wheat, (4) the serial number of the marketing card (form Wheat 511), or marketing certificate (form Wheat 511-A) or intermediate buyer's report and record (form Wheat 521) by which the wheat was identified, or the report and penalty receipt (form Wheat 512) and (5) the amount of any penalty in connection with the wheat purchased, acquired, or received by him.

The record so made shall be kept available for examination by the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representatives, and by members of the state and county committees and their officers and employees, for two calendar years beyond the calendar year in which the marketing year ends, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept pursuant to these regulations, or of obtaining the information required to be furnished in any report pursuant to these regulations but not so furnished. The county committee shall furnish, without cost, blank copies of forms Wheat 520, which may be used for the purpose of keeping the record required under this paragraph.

Unless dealers want to become a collecting agency, they should confine their purchases to grain on which the penalty has been satisfied; i. e., require one of the three credentials mentioned above: 511, 511-A, 521. The law on marketing quotas applies to wheat marketed, does not apply to wheat stored; therefore the dealer may receive wheat for storage without penalty and without the necessity of keeping A.A.A. records until such time as the wheat is offered for sale. It will be more important than ever before to put the hauler's name on each scale ticket if hauled by any one other than the owner.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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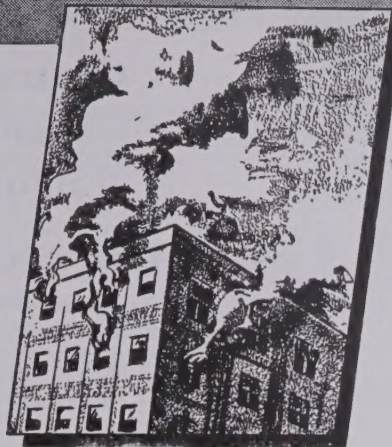
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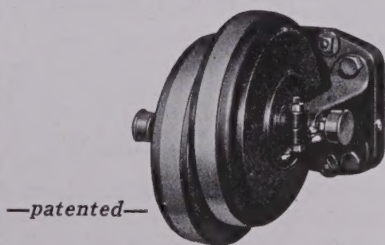
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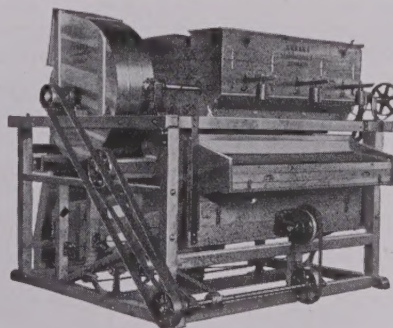
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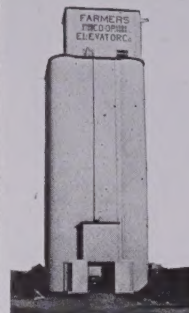
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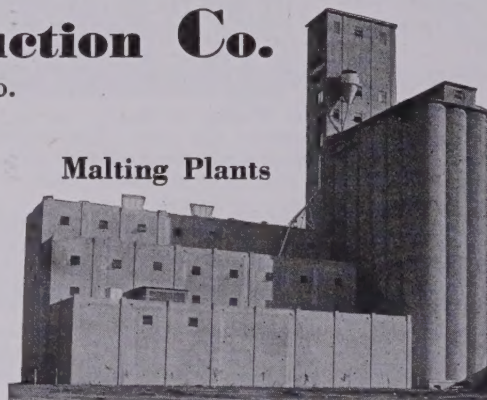
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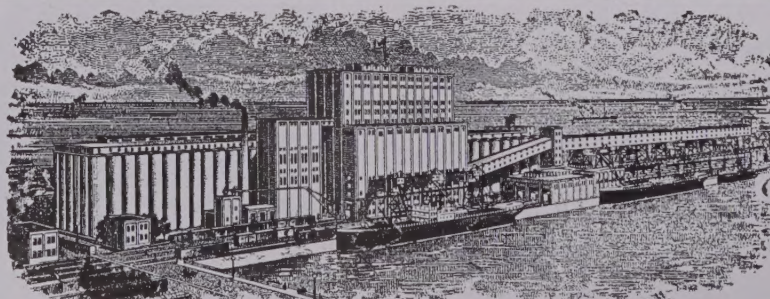
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REINFORCED CONCRETE, 80,000 bus. elevator for rent. Transit east and south. Blue Grass Feed Co., Lexington, Ky.

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EXPERIENCED GRAIN INSPECTOR wants position. Licensed on all grains and soybeans. Past draft age. Write 86M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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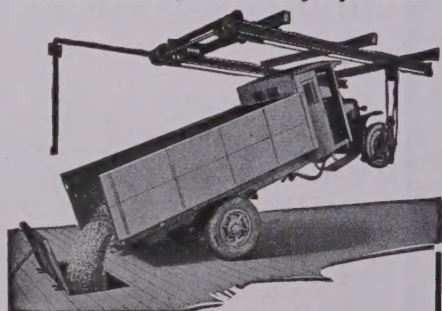
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THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

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Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

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MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Fairbanks 5,000 lb. capacity automatic warehouse floor scale. S. E. Brickner & Son, Decorah, Iowa.

FOR SALE—15-ton Fairbanks truck scale, 22' creosoted platform, type reg. beam; 2 leg belts with 14" cups. Fristoe & Fogt, Piqua, O.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

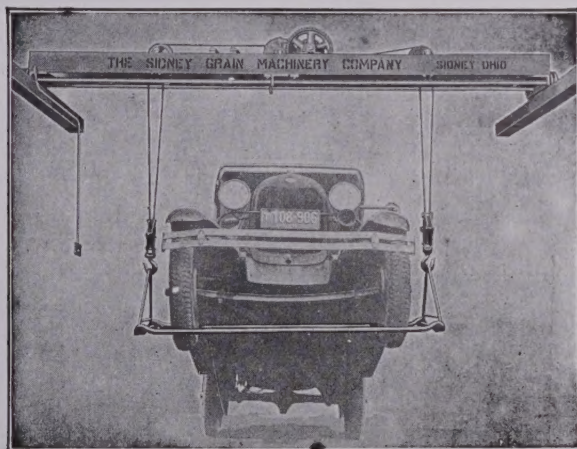
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A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

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Are you sure of your weighman's figures—that your shipment record shows ALL the grain leaving your elevators—to the last pound?

How much grain are you not being paid for?

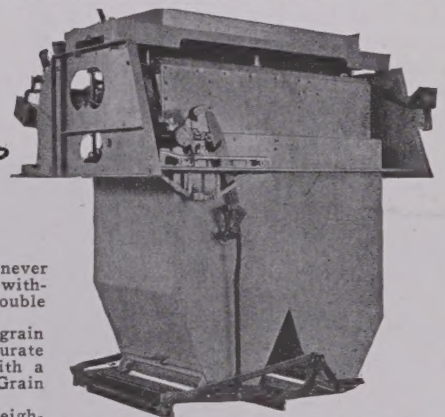
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The Richardson Scale gives an accurate proof of shipment—no chance for human error—it's entirely automatic, self-compensating for all variations in specific gravity.

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Relieving Emergency in C.C.C. Corn

Insects are making their presence felt in the dry two-year old Comodity Credit Corp. corn held in steel bins at most grain stations in the principal Corn Belt area.

Recognition of the grain insect problem in C.C.C. corn came to state and county Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials almost a year ago. Some bins then gave evidence of heating when visited by county A.A.A. com'ite inspectors.

In Illinois, subsequently, Dr. M. D. Farrar of the University of Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, was appointed to conduct research in fumigants and fumigation methods, as related to steel bins and farm storage; and several companies were approached to devise means for screening C.C.C. corn from steel bins to remove cracked corn and foreign material.

By trial and error, in cooperation between C.C.C., and A.A.A. officials, University of Illinois entomologists, and machinery manufacturing companies, two types of machines have been developed and have taken the lead in cleaning operations on corn held in steel bins. Five central Illinois county A.A.A. com'ites have equipped themselves with such cleaning machines and are sending them from tank farm to tank farm as fast as possible to turn and condition the corn in steel bins. These counties are Vermilion, Ford, McLean, McDonough, and Whiteside. Ten more counties are expected to be equipped with machines soon and will start operations before summer gets well started.

Most efficient of these machines is an inclined screen developed used in McLean county, and manufactured by the Portable Elevator Mfg. Co.

One of the earliest of these machines consists of a hiker with steel flights to draw corn from the bin and elevate it to the top of a screen, which is supported at a 30 degree angle. The corn pours thru dividing leaves at the top end to spread over a 30 inch wide top screen of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh which skims off the bits of broken cob, husks, and sticks found in the corn, and lets the whole shelled grain and smaller material fall thru to the main screen. The main screen is of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh and is 30 inches wide and 30 ft. long. The corn tumbles over and over to ripple down this screen which sieves out cracked corn, chaff, insects, rat and mouse dirt, and other foreign material. Around the screen is placed a canvas to catch mature grain infesting insects and

prevent their flying away to re-infest new fields.

The cleaned corn is picked up at the bottom of the screen by another steel-flight hiker and elevated into an empty bin, which has been prepared for its reception. Preparation consists of re-pitching the steel floor joints and wall joints, fumigating the bin (usually with a 3-to-1 mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride, and spraying of the walls and top of the filled bin with more of this fumigant, mixed half and half with a 100 viscosity paraffine oil which has no effect on the grade of the grain. Three gallons of fumigant are applied with a pressure spray to a binful of corn 18 ft. in diameter.

The screen, and each of the conveyors is mounted on pneumatic tires for movement from place to place. When properly positioned on the job they are skidded from bin to bin by a tractor. By means of jacks this same tractor runs both conveyors, also the manually controlled drum which operates a power shovel used in unloading bins in the transfer and cleaning operation.

The McLean county machine has been in operation since the fall of 1940, regularly working two shifts of five men each and cleaning about 15,000 bus. a day. Some 84,000 bus. of corn in bins at Shirley, Randolph, Arrowsmith, Stanford, Covell, McLean and Hudson have been cleaned with it. The amount of screenings taken from each bin varies widely, from $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 5%, depending upon the method and care used in filling the bins, but commonly amounts to from $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 2%, or about 40 bus. per bin of 2,300 bus. Steel bins that were filled with blowers show the greatest shrink in corn.

McLean county A.A.A. officials, following the advice of the C.C.C. have frequently sold the screenings and bugs to the local elevator operator at 25c per bu., for resale to feeders at 28c per bu. This was the manner of disposal of the screenings at Hudson, where manager D. W. Bunney, of the Hudson Grain Co. found no difficulty in handling and disposing of the screenings with no more than bookwork and weighing involved.

Clarence Parsons, foreman of one of the two Ford county crews, has had a part in cleaning 722 bins, at Sibley, Gibson City, and Melvin, with a rotary screen mounted on a Chevrolet truck and operated by a power take-off from the truck motor. This machine made

by the Peterson Welding Co., consists of a drum 6 ft. long and 4 ft. in diameter, covered on the outside with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screen.

This machine has a screw conveyor to pull grain out of the bins, sieves out foreign material that will pass thru this mesh. The machine operates with four men, but is of smaller capacity than the McLean county machine, handling about 8,000 bus. daily with two shifts. The screening record shows this machine also removes from 20 to 60 bus. of foreign material from a bin of 2,300 bus., depending upon the method and care used in the original filling of the bin.

At Melvin, Ford county com'itemen sold the screenings to farmers direct, not bothering to pass them thru country elevator operators. The buyer made whatever arrangements he could at the local country elevator for weighing service. The number of men employed on each shift appears high, but these men also recondition the bins, and do the fumigating, which involves a great deal of hand work.

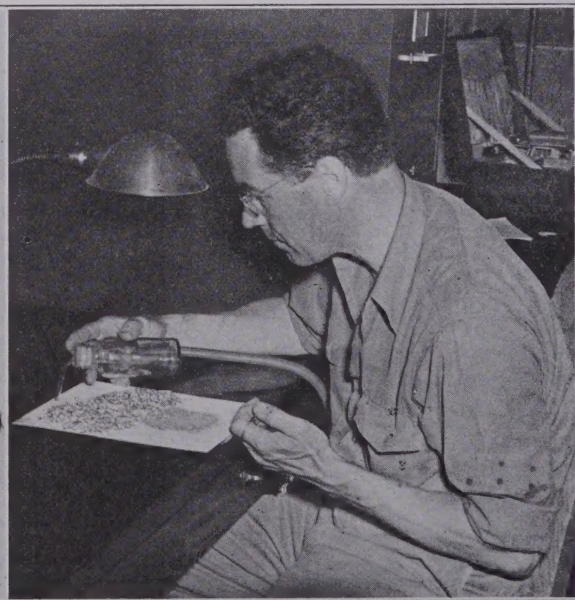
A sample of the screenings from each bin is mailed to Dr. M. D. Farrar, at the Natural History Survey, University of Illinois, Urbana, for study and research work. He has done most of the research which has resulted in the experiment station's recommendation of the 3-to-1 mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride as a fumigant, and of a half and half mixture of this fumigant with 100 viscosity paraffine oil for top-treating the bins to eliminate the Indian meal moth.

Indian meal moth has been a most annoying pest in grain stored in steel bins in 1939-40-41. This is a destructive insect, the larva of which spins a thread of silk wherever it goes and webs food material together. It eats out the inside of damaged kernels, tho it does not bore into sound kernels. It frequently eats out the germ of corn. Broods of the moth mature in 30 to 40 days, and under favorable conditions from four to six broods are produced in a year.

A few mealworms have been found in steel bin corn, says Dr. Farrar. A few rice weevil have also been found here and there, and this insect is abundant in a few bins.

Most common of the insects found is the granary weevil, which is abundant in all bins. This insect is slightly larger and a darker-brown than the rice weevil. It has a short snout projecting from its head, the same as the rice weevil, and causes similar heavy damage to stored grain. The female makes a small hole in the side of the kernel of corn or wheat by biting into the grain. Then she turns around

[Concluded on page 537]



Left: Granary Pests Crawling from Screenings from Bin of C.C.C. in University of Illinois Laboratory. Right: Dr. M. D. Farrar, U. of I. Entomologist, in Charge C.C.C. Fumigation Research Picking Up Bugs with Vacuum Tube in Checking Infestation.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 25, 1941

BEFORE paying for wheat, be sure grower's *white card* shows he has the right to sell without penalty.

A **WELL COOPERED** box car does not attempt to rebalast the right of way with your premium grain.

DISTRIBUTORS which mix grain of different kinds and grades are too expensive to tolerate in any elevator.

GOOD suggestions on live displays for feed retailers were made by a speaker at the Indiana meeting of grain dealers as published elsewhere.

INCREASED TAXES, increased cost of labor and material necessitates a marked increase in your margin of profit if you are to avoid an annual loss.

A **LAW** in Connecticut requires certain minimum mark-ups on merchandise sold, and now the federal government has indicted some leading chain stores for complying with the state law, alleging the maintenance of an artificial level on food prices in the state.

SOME of the rubber check distributors of the surplus grain states are being imprisoned for short terms, but the confiding grain merchants get most of the punishment.

OVERBIDDING the market may get the envious grain buyer a few extra loads from distant territory, but his gain, if any, will be wiped out by his loss on nearby business.

BURNING WHEAT to escape paying the 49-cents per bushel penalty tax is a new dodge where the yield is too low to warrant paying cost of harvesting. Such a proceeding is certainly uneconomic.

FIGURES on available storage space for grain based on present conditions may be misleading, as much of the space now empty is contracted for already. At all centers the empty space is being taken up rapidly.

IN SPITE of the loudly heralded black rust, Hessian fly and excessive precipitation the Southwest is now assured of a larger than average crop of wheat. Once again the Crop Killers Union has been soundly thrashed.

PRECEDENT means nothing, was well said by a speaker at the recent meeting of feed retailers at Milwaukee, in speaking of the effect of war on feed prices. Contrasted to the period of 1917-18 the present is one of great restraint.

AN EXPLOSION of an air compressor tank in an Ohio feed mill hurled the operator against wall with such force as to give him painful bruises. Frequent inspection of air tank valves should help to insure ready release of excessive pressure and prevent the breaking of bones and the loss of life.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS storing grain on which the Government has or expects to loan money owe it to themselves to exercise greater vigilance in grading receipts. Recently some bailees have been sadly disappointed by the failure of government owned grain to grade out as they had graded it in, so the profit they expected from storage and handling charges has been wiped out by their own misgrading.

THE PARSIMONIOUS policy of the government in allowing payment for the use of grain storage and handling facilities must be abandoned in favor of a more liberal policy if private enterprise is to be encouraged to provide storage. Private enterprise in the grain industry commands such large capital that all needed storage room would be provided for government grain if assured of the rates of storage that have always been in effect in terminals and at country stations. Why appropriate a billion dollars for farm gifts and deny a few millions to the merchants who handle and store the farmers' crops?

RESEARCH is defined by Chas. F. Kettering as "A means of finding out what you are going to make when you can no longer sell what you are making now."

ELEVATORS are so exposed to wind-storm damage that the small cost of insurance against loss by strong winds is a good investment. The building does not have to be completely demolished to recover on the policy. It is enough that wind caused the loss.

AFTER spending millions of dollars to operate a plant making alcohol with which to adulterate gasoline as motor fuel the promoters have proved it can not be done profitably, yet research workers in the government agricultural laboratories recently established are planning to butt their heads against this stone wall, while the taxpayers foot the bill.

GRAIN BUYERS who are anxious to learn the exact weight of grain dumped into their pits are having their scales overhauled, repaired and resealed. Few dealers would guess at the amount of money paid out or received for grain; they count it carefully but many dealers seem willing to depend upon old and worn scales even when they doubt their accuracy. Guessing at the weight or the cash is not safe procedure.

ASSESSING a penalty of 49 cents a bushel for marketing wheat in excess of allotment has thoroughly aroused the cooperating wheat growers of Henry County, Indiana, who called a mass meeting at New Castle, to protest against the "ruinous penalty." Charging the farmers 49 cents a bushel for the privilege of selling their own wheat in the U.S.A. does seem somewhat extortionate, but the Bureaucrats do not want to hang the producers for violating their own orders.

A **SHORTAGE** of box cars in condition to transport grain to market safely, emphasizes the necessity of shippers refusing to load their grain into old decrepit relics of last century which are sure to leak in transit. The first remedy for shortage in your shipment is a sound box car carefully coopered. Two hours devoted to vigilant selection and preparation of a car for your shipment will generally profit you more than a day spent with a bullheaded claim agent.

THE WHEAT EXPORTS of Russia for the five years 1910 to 1914 averaged 164,862,000 bus. That was before the World War No. 1, but Russia's average wheat exports for the last five years have been zero, because the wheat producers resent having their crops confiscated. If the wheat producers of U.S.A. are to be assessed 49 cts. a bushel for wheat they harvest in excess of what the bureaucrats think they should be permitted to produce, then, they will no doubt plant other and more profitable crops.

FARMERS of every community could effect a material increase in the net returns from their crops by concentrating their seed selections to two or three of the best varieties of each kind of grain, thereby avoiding heavy discounts because of mixed shipments.

THE ORGANIZED grain trade conducted a persistent campaign for a seasonal exemption for country grain elevators employing more than ten and finally won in spite of determined opposition of labor union business agents, so that henceforth they may operate their plants 56 hours a week for not more than 14 weeks a year without overtime pay.

Shutting the Elevator Saturday Noon

Closing the elevator at noon on Saturday, as suggested by some Hoosier operators, may promote their comfort and convenience, but the practice may do violence to the elevator operators' best Saturday customer. Throughout the continent Saturday has always been the farmers' big marketing day. In the prairie provinces of Canada all merchants persist in keeping their places of business open all day Saturday, but close Thursday afternoon and occasionally have a merchants' picnic all day.

If all merchants of any country community agree to close Saturday afternoon, then the grain elevator operators may be able to ignore the wishes of their farmer patrons and close their plants at noon. Saturday has always been the farmers' popular marketing day, and so long as he is free to select the places to do his selling and buying the wise merchants will give his wishes first consideration. The automobile and the truck have broken down the big barrier to the distant markets and farmers of today prefer to go to the larger city where the greater assortment of merchandise is attractively displayed.

Saturday is the natural day for buying food supplies, because most places of business are closed all day Sunday and those needing other merchandise can wait.

Many elevator operators in the surplus wheat districts have long made it a practice to keep their plants open Saturday nights and Sundays at harvest time when farmers were rushing grain to market, because they have found it to their advantage and profit to give first consideration to the wishes of their best customers.

If running a country elevator is to be a pleasure jaunt, then shut it all day Saturday and go fishing, to the ball game or to a picnic, but if operating the elevators to serve the farmers of the district, then by all means consider and consult the wishes of the farmers you desire to serve and thereby merit their patronage.

Unreasonable Railroad Wage Demands

An example of the specious propaganda put out by the five railroad brotherhoods in support of their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase is the statement that the average earnings of ALL railroad workers during 1940 was 75.1 cents per hour, while earnings in other industries have ranged from 85 cents to \$1 per hour.

The fallacy of this argument is apparent when we note that the earnings of the brotherhood employees are far in excess of the average for ALL the employees. The fact is that the wage rates of the engineers, firemen, conductors and switchmen, which were established in 1937, are the highest in history, on top of which these favored members of the transportation world are demanding an increase of 30 per cent.

All railroad companies are not equal in their ability to pay increased wages. There is a vast difference in the density of traffic on the eastern lines and on the western roads, and it is density of traffic that makes net earnings.

The western lines are much more dependent upon farm production for traffic than lines in the more highly industrialized sections. They serve a predominantly agricultural territory.

The great bulk of the railways in receivership or trusteeship are in western territory. The total mileage of bankrupt Class I railways in this territory (on Dec. 31, 1940) was 54,919, or 42 per cent of the Class I mileage in the territory. Bankrupt railways in this territory include the Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago & North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Rock Island; Denver & Rio Grande Western; Gulf Coast Lines; International-Great Northern; Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis-San Francisco; St. Louis-Southwestern; and Western Pacific.

It is estimated by the experts of the railways that an advance of 30 per cent to the "operating" employees (in train engine and yard service) of western lines would be \$71,575,150 annually; and that on the western railways the advances demanded for the "nonoperating" employees average 48½ per cent, and would cost \$218,411,754 annually. The total advance in wages included in these two demands, in consequence, is \$289,986,904, and average 42 per cent. Addition of the amounts involved in other demands, along with the payroll taxes that would be automatically added, brings the total for the western railways to approximately 330 million dollars.

The freight earnings of western railways from transporting farm and ranch products last year were 389 million dollars. The increases sought from the Western railways therefore amount to 87 per cent of their freight earnings last

year from transporting these agricultural products.

These unreasonable demands come at a time when shippers of corn and wheat need a reduction in freight rates on grain to hold the traffic for the elevators and the rails as against the highway trucks and waterways.

The Price Fixers Are Alarmed

In Congressional and bureaucratic circles there is increasing talk of price-fixing. From the setting of minimums as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act for farm products the discussions are veering toward ceilings for all manner of finished goods, from automobiles to refrigerators.

In the crop list the latest pronouncement of the A.A.A. is that it will support the price of soybeans around \$1 per bushel. If this means the purchase of beans, as has been the government venture into wheat and corn, the program is all wrong. In the interest of all concerned the support should be given to the price of soybean oilmeal and soybean oil. The government could dispose of a large stock of beans only by selling them to processors, while the meal could readily be disposed of to feeders directly.

The Congressional fears of a rising price level are well founded. Our paper currency has no gold backing. The silver certificates are backed by a depreciated metal. The gold stock at Fort Knox, Ky., is not free to be disposed of by the government, but is covered by notes held by the reserve banks, who supplied the funds with which to buy the gold.

A currency that has little else behind it than government fiat can readily start on runaway depreciation. This happens when the public becomes convinced that the currency is getting more depreciated every day and engages in a mad struggle to spend the paper today, for something tangible, that will be dearer tomorrow.

Price-fixing, whether ceilings or floors, as a remedy is worse than the disease. When fixed too low the ceiling operates to choke off production and create unemployment. When fixed too high, the result is the production of unwieldy surpluses.

In fairness to all citizens there is no substitute for the setting of prices by the free play of supply and demand on the commodity exchanges of America.

GRAIN HANDLERS who fear to tackle the problem of identifying different varieties of grain will be encouraged to give the problem the requisite study after reading the splendid address by Mr. Sumner at the meeting of elevator superintendents, published elsewhere in this number.

Disposition of Government Wheat and Corn

The policy of the C.C.C. in disposing of the 194,000,000 bus. of defaulted loan wheat will be to sell such pooled wheat at the market or at 85% of parity, plus interest and carrying charges, whichever is higher, refunding any profits over the 1940 loan value plus charges to defaulting farmers.

As to corn at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., the C.C.C. has notified warehousemen that previous restrictions against sales to the west coast and to Corn Products Refining Co. are removed with the understanding that buyers must immediately reimburse C.C.C. for inbound switching and also assume additional cooping charges in connection with cross-town movement. The buyer is given the privilege of selecting inbound tonnage with the understanding that tonnage will not be misapplied with reference to paid-in rate requirements in connection with outbound proportional rates, and further use oldest billing first when practicable.

Seasonal Exemption to Mill Elevators

The Wage and Hour Division issued a ruling June 15 granting seasonal exemption for 14-week period from the 40-hour work week provisions to mill elevators, country elevators, and also terminal and sub-terminal houses. In a previous ruling, the seasonal exemption had been granted only to elevators doing more than 50% of their year's business within a 14-week period.

Under the latest ruling, employees may work up to 12 hours a day or up to 56 hours a week without overtime pay for 14 weeks within the harvest season. The 14 weeks do not have to be consecutive.

The administrator has found that the storing of grain, including flaxseed, buckwheat and soybeans, by country grain elevators, public terminal and subterminal elevators, and mill elevators is a branch of an industry and of a seasonal nature, and as such is entitled to the 14-week exemption.

The exemption is effective June 14, 1941.

Grain commission merchants still are denied the exemption. The exemption was not extended to cash grain commission merchants because it was found that they are not engaged in the storing of grain within the meaning of section 7 (b) (3) of the act and the seasonal regulations.

The exemption applies to office employees doing the work for the elevator.

Moisture in Loan Wheat

Following its first announcement of amounts to be lent on 1941 wheat, issued June 6, the C.C.C. has issued a supplemental set of stipulations governing the amount to be lent on wheat containing moisture, as follows:

Wheat of the classes hard red spring or durum shall contain not more than 14.5% moisture, and wheat of other classes shall contain not more than 14% moisture.

Wheat of the classes hard red winter, soft red winter, white and mixed wheat of the above classes containing not more than 14.5% moisture, grading tough, if otherwise meeting the requirements of CCC, and in good, sound condition will be eligible for a loan at a rate of 2c per bu. less than the rate of such wheat testing 14% or less in moisture content, when stored on the farm in all counties in the state of Michigan, and in all counties in the states of Indiana and Ohio north of or intersected by the fortieth parallel meridian.

Wheat otherwise eligible except by reason of grading tough or because of carrying notation as to weevil or other insects injurious to stored grain may be processed (conditioned) at the producer's expense and such wheat will thereafter be considered eligible for loan purposes when the original warehouse receipt in addition to other original documents are accompanied by a certificate of the approved warehouseman issuing said receipts as follows:

"The wheat represented by attached warehouse receipt No. dated. covering loan wheat has been processed at the

request of the eligible producer and redelivery will be made of the same country-run quality, quantity, grade and protein as shown on the said warehouse receipt and accompanying original inbound inspection, weight and other required documents free of 'tough' and 'weevily' notation. Lien for processing charges will not be claimed by warehousemen from CCC or any subsequent holder of said warehouse receipt."

This provision will apply only to wheat containing up to a limit of 15.5% moisture in states west of the Mississippi river and 17% moisture in states east of the Mississippi river.

Wheat of the class mixed wheat may consist only of mixtures of those eligible grades of wheat on which loan values are established, provided such mixtures are the natural product of the field.

Loans will be made on No. 3 to No. 5 grades only if it grades down solely on test weight.

Wheat stored on the farm must have been stored in the granary at least 30 days prior to its inspection for measurement sampling and sealing. In accordance with regulations issued by the secretary of agriculture the state and county agricultural conservation committees will inspect and approve storage facilities and will arrange for measuring, sampling, grading and sealing the wheat collateral in approved structures.

Loans on farm stored wheat expired this year on Apr. 30, 1942, instead of ten months from date of execution as heretofore.

Watch Out for Off-Grade Wheat

The Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n has issued the following warning to country elevators, cautioning them against taking into store wheat that will deteriorate, stating:

Attention is called to the dangerously high percentage of off-grade 1940 wheat being turned out by country elevators in some areas. A report of Commodity Credit Corporation shows some 970,000 bus. of off-grade wheat in a total of 12,512,000 bus. ordered loaded out of country elevators. This means that about 8 per cent of the wheat ordered out by the government agency is failing to make grade, and it also means a heavy loss to some individual country elevators; often unnecessary loss.

It is important to avoid similar losses on 1941 wheat. It is generally held here that causes for the wheat that is musty, heat-damaged or germ-damaged, are as follows:

- (1) Wheat taken into storage that is too high in moisture content;
- (2) Mixing of some wet wheat into a bin of dry wheat, causing loss in all or a large part of the bin;
- (3) The acceptance for storage of combined wheat that ripened unevenly;
- (4) Presence in combined wheat of small bits of green vegetable matter, like weed tops, etc., which can start heating;
- (5) The filling of all bins so that proper conditioning is difficult or impossible, since no bins are available for turning;
- (6) Inexperience in storing wheat; some operators do not carefully watch temperature of grain in bins; do not know how to properly condition, etc.;
- (7) Over-grading of wheat that comes out of farm storage and which has not been kept in proper condition before delivery to the warehouse.

You are responsible for delivery of the grade of wheat called for on your warehouse receipt. If grain loses grade, you lose money.

Another warning now going out from government offices: When loading out wheat for shipment, be sure you have kept contact with your commission merchant or terminal (or sub-terminal) warehouseman, to be sure that there is space to unload this grain. Don't take a chance of shipping grain to a consignee who cannot unload it promptly. Terminal and sub-terminal warehousemen are now co-operating with government agencies to see that space is available for all grain seeking storage. These warehousemen, or your commission merchants, can tell you how and where to ship wheat that can be unloaded promptly. The trade will work through this storage situation with your help.

Recovery for Feed Sold

A. M. Acker, a feeder, of Atlantic, Ia., was ordered by the court to pay the full amount, \$642.82, and 5 per cent interest from Nov. 1, 1937, to the Ralston Purina Co. for 20 tons of hog feed at \$54 per ton purchased Aug. 3, 1936, and 10 tons at \$63 per ton purchased Apr. 27, 1937.

In resisting collection of the amount due for the feed the defendant made various preposterous claims, such as a claim for \$907.50 he alleged he had to buy to supplement the feed.

The jury saw nothing in his contentions, and found that the company had not misrepresented the feed.

Interstate Character Ceases When Goods Come to Rest

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor suffered a defeat when Justice Philip L. Sullivan in the United States court at Chicago June 19 held that warehouse employees handling goods received from outside the state were not engaged in interstate commerce, or "commerce" as defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The government had asked the court for an injunction to restrain Goldblatt Bros. from violating the Act. It was denied.

The firm received goods from all parts of the country, processed them in the warehouses, and in some instances reshipped them to Goldblatt's Indiana store.

Judge Sullivan said, in part: "The commodities having been delivered . . . at warehouses in Chicago . . . interstate relations then ceased. The goods were no longer in 'a stream or flow of commerce,' but had come to rest . . . and defendant was free to deliver same to its retail stores."

He said the transfer of goods from the warehouses to Indiana might be considered an interstate activity, but "the Supreme court has pointed out that there is a difference between what is national and what is local" when goods cross a state line.

"While the region where the activities are carried on embrace portions of two states," the judge continued, "the activities themselves comprise a continuous and integrate business, local in character."

Elevator Allowed to Spout Over Right of Way

At Warsaw, Ill., on the Mississippi River, the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. can go ahead with its plans to build a conveyor over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad to get grain to barges.

Justice Burton A. Roeth of the Circuit Court upheld the finding by Master in Chancery Edward S. Martin with regard to a big sign that the railroad erected in the way of the conveyor, Justice Roeth saying: "As far as the sign is concerned, I am of the opinion that under the evidence with respect to its location, the time of its construction and the size and height thereof it cannot be said that the sign is reasonably necessary or proper for facilitating the transaction of the ordinary business and operation of the railroad."

A decree was issued "enjoining defendant, its officers, agents, etc., from damaging or interfering with or preventing the use, repair, construction or completion of the proposed structure, requiring defendant to lower its sign so that it will not interfere with the construction of the conveyor, fixing plaintiff's damages at \$100 and directing payment thereof and taxing costs against defendant."

The court held the railroad had an easement only to operate its railroad, and that the easement did not extend upward to the space to be occupied by the conveyor unless it would interfere with the operation of the railroad. The structure would be 25 ft. above the tracks.

Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Charges on Government Wheat?

Grain & Feed Journals: What rates are charged for storing wheat by private elevators? How much does the government pay? Is there any charge for cleaning and insurance?

Is wheat treated to prevent moths and weevil; and if so what charge is made?

What weight and grade of soft wheat is minimum for good, uniform flour?—E. W. Cummings, Princeton, W. Va.

Ans.: The charge allowed by the government is specified in the "Uniform Grain Storage Agreement." In several of the states, including West Virginia, on wheat and rye received by wagon or truck 3c per bushel is allowed for unloading, and ½c for loading out. For conditioning, insurance and all other charges ¼c per month per bushel is allowed for the first five storage months.

The standard rate for private storage is a cent a bushel a month.

Chicago public elevators charge not to exceed 1¼c per bu. for the first 10 days or part thereof, and 1/20c per day per bushel each day thereafter.

Treatment for moths and weevil come under ¼c per month allowed for conditioning.

To make good flour 58-lb. wheat is used; but sound wheat of lighter weight can be milled into good flour, the miller expecting a concession in price of 1 to 2 cents for each pound of test weight less than 58, down to 52 lbs. per measured bushel.

Wage-Hour Act Exemption

Grain & Feed Journals: We operate a general feed, hay and grain business, employ only two men in addition to the manager, sell flour, feed, grain, hay, poultry supplies, poultry remedies and similar items common to the country elevator industry. All the grain we receive comes from farmers in the local trade territory. None of this grain is shipped by rail, it being sold in truck lots to Indiana mills. We do custom grinding and mixing of feeds, and manufacture our own brands of feeds, but these are all sold at retail to consumers within our trade territory. We wholesale some meal and some flour to other retailers, but this constitutes less than 25% of our business.

A large part of the duty of our two employees consists of trucking deliveries of the things we handle to buyers at retail. But occasionally one or the other crosses a state line to bring in supplies we purchase from outside of Indiana.

These employees are paid by the week, at a rate well above the minimum set up by the wage-hour law, but they have been working on the same basis as has been customary among small mills and country elevators in the past.

What is our position under the wage-hour law? Are we exempt?—Indiana Shipper.

Ans.: The employee who crosses the state line to bring in supplies is engaged in commerce as defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act, and for that week is entitled to the wage minimum and overtime at time-and-one-half. The man, if any, helping him unload the truck also is entitled to the same.

During weeks that this trucker does not cross the state line he comes under the same category as other elevator employees in the "area of production" who are exempt when their number does not exceed ten and the materials they handle come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment.

Distiller Dried Grains production during May amounted to 17,300 tons, compared with 16,800 tons in May, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Opening grain quotations are broadcast at 10:07 A.M. by Station WJJD, Chicago, 1160 kilocycles every day; and closing quotations, except Saturday, at 1:30 P.M., C.D.S.T.

Kansas Group Meetings Well Attended

J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., is highly gratified at the interest manifested in the local meetings held recently in his state. He says:

We could write pages on what occurred at the eight meetings which were completed last week, but space will permit mentioning only the high spots. Not only did we have the largest attendance at some of the meetings ever experienced, but the average attendance at all the meetings exceeded by far that of any other year.

Dealers of the Southwest turned out to make Dodge City the largest meeting of the season with 134 present; Downs was second, with 101. While roads and weather interfered with some of the meetings, the attendance as a whole was highly satisfactory.

Proof of increased interest in the Association is shown by the following average attendance record at our group meetings during the past 6 years: 1941, 72; 1940, 61; 1939, 63; 1938, 66; 1937, 59; 1936, 34. This shows that the 1941 attendance increased 18% over last year and more than 100% over 1936.

The consensus of opinion expressed by dealers at group meetings: That their labor costs will be nearly double what they were last year. Other operating costs, including taxes, will be materially higher, and these increased costs must be taken into consideration if you are going to make ends meet. Storage space will be limited. Wet grain or unmerchantable grain should not be accepted for storage.

Free storage is definitely out as well as the practice of permitting your customers to dump their wheat. A dealer may expect to find himself in a jam if he permits this practice. He must know when grain drives over his scales whether it is for sale or for storage. If for storage, a charge should be made sufficient to compensate him for the storage and increased handling charges that he will pay for storing such grain a short time in the terminal markets.

Your business can never be more prosperous than the agricultural community you serve. Your margins and rates of charges were sliced in half while farm prosperity was at a low ebb. Now, with parity restored to the producer, you will not be expected to operate your business and to serve your customers at a loss.

Former Chicago Grain Receiver Passes Away

Wm. N. Eckhardt, who retired from the grain commission business 10 years ago, died June 13 in his rooms at the Midwest Athletic Club, Chicago, of a heart attack, at the age of 81 years.

His first connection was with Pope & Davis in 1874, the firm eventually taking him into partnership under the name of Pope & Eckhardt Co.

Mr. Eckhardt became a member of the Board of Trade in 1880, was elected second vice pres. in 1900 and served as vice pres. the following year. He served on various important committees, his positive convictions being helpful in solving Board of Trade problems.

For several years after his retirement he resided in California, revisiting Chicago from time to time.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 27. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

July 28, 29. The National Hay Ass'n, Anthony Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 15, 16. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

The C.C.C. has announced that 1940 defaulted wheat would be held in storage until such time as the agency can fully determine how much 1941 wheat will be sold in the open market and the amount placed under loan. The agency estimated it probably would wind up with around 180 million bus. wheat.

Crop Loans Too Liberal —Wallace

After the enactment of the 85% loan law Vice Pres. Henry Wallace told a conference of state representatives that he had grave questioning about its feasibility.

"Because of the high loans," the vice-president said, "it will be necessary to pass huge appropriations to make up losses the Commodity Credit Corporation will incur as a result of these loans." Referring to congressional attempts to have the loan rate set at 100% of parity, Mr. Wallace said enactment of that legislation "would have been a serious mistake." The vice-president warned the farm group to "take caution" in making demands for higher farm prices lest it incur public resentment and lose its crop control program and suffer a "terrible debacle" later.

Those who showed a "greedy, grabbing, and political spirit" during the present emergency "can expect to reap the whirlwind later on."



W. N. Eckhardt, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

| | | | Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | Option | | June 11 | June 12 | June 13 | June 14 | June 16 | June 17 | June 18 | June 19 | June 20 | June 21 | June 22 | June 23 | June 24 | |
| | High | Low | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 104½ | 73 | 101¼ | 100½ | 102 | 100 | 100½ | 100¼ | 97½ | 99½ | 100½ | 101¼ | 103¾ | 102¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 81½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | | |
| Minneapolis | 100¾ | 76 | 98¾ | 97 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 95½ | 96¼ | 97 | 98½ | 100½ | 98½ | | |
| Kansas City | 96½ | 66½ | 93¾ | 92¼ | 93% | 91% | 92 | 91½ | 90 | 91¾ | 92 | 92½ | 95% | 94% | | |
| Duluth, durum | 94 | 71 | 90% | 90¼ | 91 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 89½ | 88½ | 88½ | 89% | 90% | 94 | 91¾ | | |
| Milwaukee | 104¼ | 73 | 101½ | 101½ | 102 | 100½ | 100½ | 100% | 98% | 99¾ | 100½ | 101¼ | 104 | | | |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 75¼ | 58 | 72¾ | 73 | 73¼ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73½ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74½ | 73½ | | |
| Kansas City | 70½ | 56 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68½ | 68½ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | | |
| Milwaukee | 74¾ | 59¼ | 72¾ | 73 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74¼ | | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 37 | 31¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35% | 35% | 36 | 36¾ | 36¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 39½ | 29½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | | |
| Minneapolis | 33¾ | 27¾ | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 21¾ | 31¾ | 32 | 32¾ | 33 | 33 | | |
| Milwaukee | 36¾ | 20¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35% | 35¾ | 36 | 36¾ | | | |
| Rye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 60¾ | 49 | 57¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56½ | 56 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 56 | 56¾ | 57% | 56½ | | |
| Minneapolis | 55½ | 40½ | 53¼ | 52½ | 53¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | 52¼ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | 53½ | 52¼ | | |
| Winnipeg | 64½ | 47¾ | 59¾ | 59½ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 58¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 58¾ | 59½ | 60 | 58½ | | |
| Duluth | 54¾ | 49½ | 53¼ | 52¾ | 53¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 53½ | 52¼ | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 47 | 45¾ | 46½ | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46½ | 46 | 45¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 52¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 48¾ | 49½ | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | 50¾ | 50% | 51¾ | 51¾ | 52½ | 51¾ | | |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 149½ | 85¼ | 135¾ | 136½ | 139½ | 138¾ | 141% | 142% | 139% | 141% | 142% | 144 | 149% | 147¼ | | |
| Canada Exchange | | | 88¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ | 88¾ | 88% | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88% | | | |

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Shelbyville, Ky., June 19.—We grow no beans to amount to anything in this section.—Climax Roller Mills.

Dassel, Minn., June 18.—Acreage planted of spring and winter wheat, barley, rye, flax, corn, about 100%; condition 100%.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Coldwater, Mich., June 19.—Soybeans, 20% more acreage; navy beans, 70% more acreage; condition favorable.—Coldwater Co-operative Co.

Vincennes, Ind.—New wheat received by Atlas Mills, June 19, tested 58 to 60 lbs. per bu., comparatively low in moisture considering the first run from combines.

Brownsville, Ind., June 19.—Just a few beans around; fine hay; wheat looks fine, we think good quality. Looks like a little better per acre yield than a year ago.—Kaufman Coal & Grain Co.

Bowling Green, O.—Wheat, 100%, 26 bus. yield; corn, 95%, moisture good; oats, 100%; beans, 100%, moisture good. Most farmers 100% compliance, their not plowing up much wheat.—The Hub Grain Ass'n.

Butler, Ind., June 19.—Wheat acreage is about the same as last year; corn about 10% more; more beans will be sown than the last season. All crops are in splendid condition, moisture sufficient.—Butler Milling Co.

Belleville, Ill.—Illinois millers, meeting here, predicted that the large wheat producing counties of the state would harvest one of the biggest yields per acre ever grown. A few loads are coming in and all is grading No. 1 red.

Frankfort, Ind., June 19.—Bean acreage 20% more; oats 15% larger; corn acreage as usual. Wheat not quite as large. Conditions on all crops satisfactory but need dry, warm weather for cover cultivation.—A. B. Cohee & Co.

Hollinger, Neb., June 20.—No beans raised commercially here. Wheat looks good. About one-half acreage lost by winter killing. Oats and barley look good; corn had to be replanted at least 50%.—Hollinger Grain Co., Ziba Newton.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Wheat is ripe all the way across Illinois from Terre Haute to St. Louis via route 40, and about 50% of the corn has been cut, and most of this shocked. The sun has been out and doing a fine job of ripening the crop ready for harvest.—E. M.

Carson City, Mich., June 19.—Beans planted about 20% over last year. Too early to tell about the amount that will have to be plowed up as they are at the height of the planting. Some fields are up and look good.—Carson City Elvtr. Co., A. L. Crispell.

Howells, Neb., June 20.—Very, very little beans grown here—our main crop is corn, barley, oats and wheat. This territory is going to get back into livestock as—hogs and cattle—as this is the best money-maker thru this territory.—Farmers Lbr. & Grain Co., J. A. D.

Hemingford, Neb., June 20.—Beans—just planting, a very small acreage but larger than last year. Wheat acreage normal, condition excellent; corn acreage normal, condition poor—heavy rains. Rye acreage slightly above normal, condition good.—Hagemeisters, Inc.

Richmond, Kan., June 19.—Wheat about half of last year's crop, quality about same; oats, more acreage but yield about half of last year; corn fair, about like year ago; barley half of last year; kafir and sorgo not all planted yet, mostly poor stands clover and alfalfa double that of last year.—Herman Lockleig.

Des Moines, Ia.—Five cresote stations have been set up in the sections of western and southwestern Iowa where cinch bugs are attacking wheat fields, in an effort to check the pest, Dr. C. J. Drake, state entomologist, has reported. Serious infestations are found in Crawford, Harrison and Mound Counties, he stated, and neighboring counties show an alarming number of bugs. Corn fields are not in any immediate danger, he added.

Carlisle, Ind.—First new wheat arrived at Harry D. White's elevator on June 20.

Clio, Mich., June 20.—Condition: Wheat, 80%; ripe, 75%; barley, 70%; corn, 85%; beans, 75 to 80%; larger acreage of beans by 25 to 30%; condition, 80-85%. Been real dry—had heavy rain lately; some replanting.—Houghton Elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.—The northwest flaxseed area has received further good general rains, in fact, heavy precipitation, which placed our growing flaxseed crop in excellent condition. Growing conditions in the Pacific Northwest continue good.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Humboldt, Neb., June 19.—Very few beans raised in our territory. Wheat seriously damaged, mainly by Hessian fly; prospects, 40% of normal, crop about 1/2 of last year's yield. Oats fine, fully 100% prospect. Corn making good growth, some drowned and washed out by heavy rains.

Amenia, N. D., June 20.—About 5% of our fields have had excess moisture and will not produce any crops, but will be plowed up. There is possibility that they might be seeded to millet. Our corn is quite late and very spotted; 75% will be 10 to 14 days later than last season due to cool and wet weather up to present time. Wheat, barley, oats and flax look good and should produce average or above.—Amenia Seed & Grain Co., J. F. Condie, mgr.

Sikeston, Mo., June 20.—Wheat of the new crop is arriving at the Scott County Milling Co.'s west mill at the rate of approximately 250 truck loads a day. The movement is 10 days early this year, according to Byron Bowman of the company. He estimated that 150,000 bus. of the new crop already had arrived at the west mill alone. The company has another mill here and mills at Dexter and Oran. Quality of the crop in general was described as excellent.—P. J. P.

Enid, Okla., June 16.—The wet weather together with the rust has materially cut the yield in Oklahoma, altho the full extent of this damage is not as yet known. We hear estimates of yields ranging from 5 to 10 bus. in some sections, and from 10 to 20 bus. in other sections. Another series of rains would greatly harm the remainder of wheat still to be cut, and we are all hoping the rainy period for the time being is over.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Condon, Ore.—A yield of better than 2,000,000 bus. of wheat is assured here, barring adverse weather in Gilliam county. This is more than double the crop for the last two years and is comparable with the bumper crops of 1921 and 1927 when more than 1,200,000 bus. of wheat were stored in the three warehouses here and other warehouses in the county handled approximately 1,000,000 bus. Thick stands of wheat, well headed, are found in most fields and the grain is waist high now.—F. K. H.

Amarillo, Tex., June 20.—A lot of wheat in Texas and Oklahoma would be burned instead of being harvested because of the 49c penalty on yields from excess acreage under the quota system, according to A. W. Erickson. Disappointing yields and test weight due to excess moisture has cut down the crop to the point that the non-compliance farmer cannot afford to harvest it, Erickson said. He reported heavy stem rust damage in a 2-million-acre area bounded by Dalhart, Tex.; Guthrie and Chickasha, Okla., and Amarillo, Tex.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—As a result of an ideal growing combination, small grain crops have made highly satisfactory progress. Only once in the past decade have crop conditions at this season so closely approached a uniformly favorable condition. Small grains are in all stages of growth, generally in the shot blade and even beginning to head in southern districts. The cool rainy weather of early June favored standing; the stand is thick; the growth is luxuriant; and the color and condition of the plant excellent. The situation has not been equally satisfactory for corn. It is backward everywhere and in many instances has taken on a yellow cast. Winter wheat and winter rye are well headed and beginning to fill. Flax seeding still continues in some sections of North Dakota. Some deterioration has been noted in certain areas, especially in the Red River Valley, on account of excessive moisture. However, its condition is generally very satisfactory. Grasshoppers do not appear to be a major hazard to crops at this time.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Decatur, Ill., June 21.—Wheat thru this central area is taking on that golden glow, and with favorable weather will mature rapidly from here on out. Harvesting is underway in Southern Illinois. There is some spotted lodging, but generally wheat is standing up well. While yields will vary considerably, the state prospect is for an average crop. With inducements to growers to withhold their grain from the market through the medium of government loans, no wheat is being offered. If we have a dry harvest no volume of new crop wheat will be sold, as the current price level is considerably under loan prices.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Barnston, Neb.—Prospects for winter wheat in Gage, Pawnee, Richardson, Nemaha and Otoe Counties extremely poor, A. E. Anderson, Agr. Statistician, reports. Stands are thin and crop damaged by orange leaf rust and severe Hessian fly damage. There was a heavy infection of orange rust in the black stage but only a trace of black stem rust was observed, he reports. Oats and barley appear promising. Second crop of alfalfa is making splendid progress; corn varies from early planting to some in the flooded areas being planted or just coming up. Most corn large enough has been cultivated.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 17.—Drought areas in the Northwest spring wheat states have been relieved in all but a few small local areas of South Dakota and northeastern and central Montana. Condition of small grains is reported excellent although sunshine is needed to mature rye, and corn needs sun and dry weather. The past few days have brought welcome sunshine and warmer weather. Excessive moisture will cause reseeding of soybeans in some areas but the main production acreage shows good stand and excellent growing conditions. Reports from sections outlying the main commercial bean territory and in areas where soybeans are not commonly found, indicate a larger acreage seeded than was anticipated.—T. R. Shaw, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Argentine farmers, according to Broomhall, have sold most of their surplus wheat to the government, and port elevators are well filled.

Many parts of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 cannot be dependably interpreted by even the best lawyers. Without such interpretation the violator of this law faces tremendous penalties retroactive to 1938.

To all intents and purposes overseas trade in oats has come to a standstill. Rising freight costs, lack of shipping space and the blockade have effected trade in oats more than trade in any other grain, with the possible exception of rye. Canada, which stood second to the Argentine as an exporter of oats in the year prior to the outbreak of war, has shipped overseas since August 1, 1940, only 165,000 bushels of oats as grain. The United States is now our only important external market, though there is still a fair trade in oats products such as oatmeal and rolled oats.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

USDA 1940 Corn Loans

Corn loans under the 1940 loan program on June 7, 1941, totaled 108,150 on 101,937,017 bus. valued at \$62,112,950.42, the Department of Agriculture announced June 13. Repayments to June 7, 1941, were 4,253 loans valued at \$2,554,284.35. Loans by states follow:

| State | No. Loans | Bushels | Amount |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Illinois | 12,527 | 13,440,960 | \$ 8,198,701.88 |
| Indiana | 1,041 | 903,161 | 550,900.25 |
| Iowa | 58,824 | 58,785,735 | 35,858,258.99 |
| Kansas | 876 | 623,954 | 378,077.50 |
| Kentucky | 24 | 66,890 | 40,802.90 |
| Michigan | 9 | 5,649 | 3,445.89 |
| Minnesota | 10,274 | 7,882,485 | 4,801,239.89 |
| Missouri | 3,391 | 2,908,599 | 1,772,459.50 |
| Nebraska | 15,104 | 12,923,969 | 7,865,305.49 |
| North Dakota. . | 96 | 113,150 | 52,087.28 |
| Ohio | 458 | 259,991 | 158,594.51 |
| South Dakota. . | 5,488 | 4,003,546 | 2,421,796.06 |
| Wisconsin | 38 | 18,928 | 11,280.28 |

Total 108,150 101,937,017 \$62,112,950.42

Gov't Mid-Month Report

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Inaugurating its new practice of issuing special mid-month reports on probable production of wheat in the most important producing states the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture today reported on the production of winter wheat in nine states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado), as indicated by conditions June 16, at 476,310,000 bus. This compared with 488,770,000 bus. indicated for those states by June 1 conditions. Their production was 396,291,000 bus. last year, and their 1930-39 average was 394,839,000 bus.

Northwest Crop Greatly Favored

Minneapolis, Minn., June 21.—The weather throughout the northwest still appears to be "made to order" for practically all crops. The good rains of the first half of June have been followed by four or five days of warm sunny weather which should bring crops along rapidly. An observer who has just returned from southwestern Minnesota, where a heavy flax acreage is expected, states that considerable weed growth is in evidence, chiefly pigeon grass. Given good growing weather, however, flax should wage a successful battle against this weed. About 5% of the flax in that section is in bloom. Possibly 5% of the flax acreage has been injured by too much water, but the remaining 95% will benefit by the plentiful moisture. It is too much to expect, however, that we will see the extraordinary flax yield that we had last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Kansas Wheat Will Yield 15 to 35 Bus

Kansas, City.—A recent series of heavy rains and local downpours, covering a week's period, had the trade in general quite skeptical as to the amount of damage that would result. Floods of important proportions did occur in many sections, and considerable wheat, especially that on the river bottom land, was damaged; in fact, much of it will be a complete loss where the water stood over it long enough. The number of acres as a whole for the entire state will not present a serious loss in total yield, although small local areas are heavily affected.

The central section and especially the western third of the state was favored with excellent weather after the heavy rains of June 8 and 9 and wheat has made remarkable progress, until at this time, cutting with combines has begun as far north as Salina, Kansas. With another day or two of bright breezy weather, combines will be running generally in the south central and the southeastern section.

Our agents' reports continue to show a most optimistic tone, with forecasts of yields ranging from 15 to 35 bushels an acre. Insects damage has been light except for local areas affected by Hessian fly, and rust so far has not presented a serious threat. There is little to fear from Black Rust in the western third of the state, unless the infestation, which is very light now, should spread rapidly if we receive hot, sultry weather. Even then, we believe most of the wheat is ahead of serious black rust damage as far as that portion of the state is concerned.

We find that a good many farmers have fixed up binders and headers this year and will put as much wheat through these machines as they possibly can, since it is the best possible way they can create farm storage. With the type of weather we have had all spring, there is every reason to believe that the protein content of this year's crop will be somewhat below the average of the past several years, although we have been unable to follow any rule in determining protein in advance of actual harvest results.—The Robinson Elevator Co., by H. L. Robinson.

A.A.A. Committeemen from 40 states and C.C.C. representatives and officials from Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis as well as the Washington officials of the two agencies met June 3 and 4 at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, to discuss parity prices under the new quota law.

The grain exchanges themselves are simply voluntary associations of individuals, partnerships and corporations bound together by certain government-approved rules of conduct which control and regulate the trading in futures and cash grain. Thus, the exchanges provide facilities and a meeting place for buyers and sellers anywhere who otherwise would be largely compelled to trade in the restricted area of their own localities. Producer and consumer alike share in the benefits of the grain exchanges.—Millers National Federation.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Bowling Green, O.—About 15% of wheat still in farmers' hands.—The Hub Grain Ass'n.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 23.—The wheat movement may be expected to start in earnest in Southern Indiana and Illinois this week.—E. M.

Amenia, N. D., June 20.—House still full of government wheat and we are wondering what the answer is.—Amenia Seed & Grain Co., J. F. Condie, mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—Some new wheat came in the Iglehart plant and the Nunn Milling Co. Mill on June 18. Quality is good but runs a little high in moisture. H. H. H.

Boston, Mass.—Receipts and shipments of grain received during May, 1941, as compared with May, 1940 (expressed in parentheses), in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 2,822,064 (1,564,328); oats, 13,650 (12,000); rye, 1,100 (1,100); millfeed, tons, 40 (1,398); hay, tons, 396 (550); shipments, wheat, 1,266,260 (211,555).—L. W. DePass, sec'y, Grain & Flour Exchange.

Duluth, Minn.—Several cargoes of Canadian wheat held in bond were loaded and left recently for a Canadian port to unload. The loads amounted to 425,000 bus., leaving 15,238,000 bus. in local elevators. A fair car movement of Canadian wheat screenings is being worked thru here for distribution to feed dealers in adjacent states, without being handled by local interests.—F. G. C.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, during May, 1941, as compared to May, 1940 (shown in parentheses), were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 339,200 (172,800); corn, 160,500 (171,000); oats, 238,000 (102,000); barley, 1,750 (7,000); soybeans, 16,500 (18,000); shipments, wheat, 270,400 (569,600); corn, 165,000 (192,000); oats, 14,000 (8,000); rye, 1,500; barley, (15,750).—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in May, 1941, as compared with May, 1940, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 4,012,889 (615,252); corn, 289,398 (100,501); oats, 86,010 (81,400); rye, 1,072 (1,700); barley, 78,012; flaxseed (93,000); millfeed, tons (80); shipments, wheat, 3,862,000 (431,000); corn, (4,000); oats, 2,000; rye, (32,000); barley, 95,000 (34,000); clover seed, (2,818).—Dept. of Infor. & Statistics.

Duluth, Minn.—Shipping operations continue to hold to a high point which helps elevators to keep open space for incoming grain and prevents plugging up storage space which for a time appeared to become clogged. These withdrawals are reducing stocks held by the houses opening up additional space needed to handle supplies being sent here to carry until shipping instructions are given. Vessel men are doing a little business right along, chartering boats to move out stuff mainly for unloading at Buffalo. The wheat rate continues at around 5½¢.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 13, increased 223,107 bus. as compared with the previous week and increased 189,552,263 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 469,057,310 bus. compared with 468,834,203 bus. for the previous week and 279,505,047 bus. for the week of June 14, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 13, amounted to 8,769,016 bus., an increase of 116,865 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 8,652,151 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 2,194,789 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 45 weeks from Aug. 1, 1940 to June 13, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940. Manitoba, 52,052,209 (51,982,467); Saskatchewan, 218,621,506 (222,453,350); Alberta, 142,327,176 (123,967,661) bus. For the 45 weeks ending June 13, 1941, and the same period in 1940, 413,000,891 and 398,403,478 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Carson City, Mich.—About 10% of grain remains in farmers' hands.—Carson City Elevator Co., per A. L. Crispell.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, for May, 1941, as compared with May, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 207,720 (378,475); corn, 38,805 (16,491); oats, 15,965 (16,981); barley, (2,496); shipments, wheat, 605,623 (568,074); corn, 109,473 (120,578); oats, 10,019 (30,942); rye, 859 (1,000); barley, 1,037 (5,501).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Enid, Okla., received 315 cars of new wheat. Test weights averaged 57.6 lbs. with the highest 61.8 and the lowest 54.2 lbs. Average moisture was 13.2%. Average protein was 12.65% with the highest 16.40% and the lowest 11%. New wheat arrivals at Enid, Okla., yesterday, totaling 396 cars, averaged 12.65% protein, 57.3 lbs. and 13.2% moisture. The range of protein was 11.05 to 15.50%. Seventy-one cars carried "tough" notation on account of over 14% moisture.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Port of the Dalles faces a problem as to how to handle grain tonnage of the 1941 harvest, which growers of both Sherman and Wasco counties now say has indications of being the best for two decades. A shortage of space, due to the use of the docks in storing war materials, is reported in all Pacific coast ports. Due to a hold over of the 1940 crop, warehouses and elevators of the interior contain a greater volume of grain than is normal. The high price of grain bags, with the supply dwindling will stimulate a tendency toward bulk movement of grain.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The large wheat movement to Spokane terminal, particularly favored because of its geographical location, started some years ago when certain transit penalties were removed, affording wheat growers advantageous opportunity, of diverting their grain to whatever market or storage desired. Carloadings of wheat inspected in Spokane for the season to the end of April, 1941, totaled 11,600, Portland had a total of 7,472 carloads, Tacoma 7,152 and Seattle 6,117. Rail carriers will move more than 12,000 cars of grain for inspection at Spokane during a seasonal year. In the 1936 season there were 15,749 carloads inspected and in 1937, the peak year, 19,086 cars.—F. K. H.

Northwest Storage Situation

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants' Ass'n reports terminal storage space of approximately 30 million bushels available in the Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior markets, as of April 19, 1941. It is entirely probable that available storage space will increase materially prior to the new crop movement, although wheat receipts have been unusually large. Available country storage space is approximately 50 million bushels, with an additional 15 to 20 million bushels of space recently built or in the process of construction.

The program now being developed will be designed, as far as possible, to cope with any conceivable emergency.

No Embargoes on Wheat Movement

The following wire has been sent by L. M. Betts, Manager, Box Car Section, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, to all district managers of the Association in the wheat belt:

New York Journal Commerce for May 28 carries story that railroads at suggestion commissioner Budd have agreed place protective embargoes and regulate winter wheat movement to markets under licensing system in advance of harvest. Mr. Budd has made no such suggestion to railroads. No proposal to that effect has been adopted and emergency regulation movement grain to any market will not be adopted without consultation and understanding with those directly concerned at point affected. As in past we consider our greatest asset the voluntary cooperation of the grain trade at all points in maintaining maximum efficiency in use of cars.

Hoosier Dealers Frolic at French Lick

Business and pleasure were mixed by more than 250 delegates to the annual mid-summer convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, held this year at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., June 16 and 17.

There were two business sessions, and an impromptu evening meeting, covering modern feed merchandising, interpretations of the wage-hour act, transportation, storage and handling of government loan wheat, buying wheat under A.A.A. marketing quotas, bookkeeping methods, sale and use of fertilizers, protection of coal retailers, labor problems, and general economic subjects.

For pleasure there was a golf tournament, a horseshoe pitching contest, a horse show, a bridge party for the ladies, the annual banquet, and a barbecue.

Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT CARL T. WILSON, Sulphur Springs, presided at the opening session.

Showmanship Sells Feeds

DAVID I. DAY, Richland, writer on feed subjects, offered suggestions for feed merchandising, stressing showmanship in selling. He recommended live displays which demonstrate results of different feeds, believed in having poultry in batteries in the store, pointed out that publicity builds up trade, and that school children are future farmers.

"The trend for several years has been toward direct solicitation and sales of feeds," said this speaker, calling attention to possibilities in local sales and delivery routes. "The right kind of delivery man will get you many new orders." He encouraged sales training for elevator employees.

Mr. Day believed that colleges should offer a short course in feed merchandising, and that a sales-minded elevator operator will have a whole-souled interest in better and more profitable livestock and poultry.

Commodity Loans

LEE PATRICK, commodity loan supervisor, Indiana A.A.A., Indianapolis, said estimates show Indiana will produce more than 31,000,000 bus. of new wheat this year, that the nation's wheat crop is the largest since 1931, and that we have a very large carry-over of corn in addition. He considered the A.A.A. wheat marketing quota necessary to maintain the price at a reasonable level, and pointed to higher A.A.A. loans on wheat.

The A.A.A. loan value of wheat this year in most Indiana counties, said the speaker, is \$1.06 per bu. The average for the country is 98c per bu. Freight differentials determine the wheat loan rate for each county.

Mr. Patrick anticipated a large volume of wheat would go under government loans this year unless cash prices are as high as or higher than the loan rate. He described the conditions under which an elevator may be approved by the Commodity Credit Corp. to handle and store loan impounded wheat. Meeting some criticism from elevator operators of the rate paid by the C.C.C., he pointed out that elevators receive a total of 11¼c per bu. for all operations including storage for a year, and he believed this high enough when the elevator has no capital invested.

Elevator operators are responsible for weights and grades of loan wheat, warned Mr. Patrick. Since wheat loses its identity when it is put in an elevator bin, it is highly important to grade the grain properly as it is received. Putting down a grade number alone is not enough. Incorporated in the record should be the classification, as "No. 2 red winter wheat." Moisture content should be checked carefully, preferably with a fast electric moisture tester.

Wheat producers taking loans must pay handling charges, and freight in cash or out of their loans. Elevators render their bills for these services to the county com'ites, and these

charges are taken out of the farmer's loan. These charges should be collected before the farmer is given his warehouse receipt.

C.C.C. approval and bonding of the elevator (minimum, \$5,000 bond, which costs \$37.50) is necessary where an elevator wishes to store government loan wheat. But such approval is not necessary where the elevator only handles the wheat, shipping it out as received. For receiving and loading out the elevator receives 3½c per bu.

To avoid delay and confusion in issuing warehouse receipts, stressed Mr. Patrick, be sure you spell and record the names of farmers correctly.

Mr. Patrick said the A.A.A. does not want to make loans on rye mixtures, and discounts wheat mixtures 3c per bu. He gave also the range of discounts for garlicky wheat running from 1c to 12c per bu., and recommended re-cleaning wheat to avoid dockage.

Wheat Marketing Quotas

Mr. Patrick dwelt at length on wheat marketing quotas, comparing the "white" marketing cards to automobile licenses, the former constituting a license to sell a given volume of wheat, as the latter is a license to drive on the public highways. Within 60 days from July 1, he explained, every wheat producer must get his marketing card, or he will be reported to the Washington office of the A.A.A. and all of his wheat will be subject to a 49c per bushel penalty. Refusal by a producer to allow county administrators on the farm also will lead to such a classification.

Grain dealers may buy freely all wheat offered by a farmer who shows them his "white" marketing card. They must record the serial number on this card on their receiving records; and in the absence of a card they must deduct the 49c per bu. penalty. The restrictions governing purchase of wheat were covered as explained in the last number of the Journals.

A New Wage-Hour Law Interpretation

WM. M. SCHNEIDER, of the Indianapolis office of the Wage-Hour Administration, gave credit to the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n for the early release of a new interpretation of the wage-hour law affecting retail feed grinding and mixing plants (leaving explanation to the next speaker). He warned grain dealers to keep adequate records of wages and hours of workmen employed, because enforcement offices are now being established at several Indiana points, like Terre Haute, Evansville, Fort Wayne, etc., and wholesale enforcement of the law in the grain trade is expected soon.

PHILLIP BYRON, of the Chicago office of the Wage-Hour Administration, read the new Interpretive Bulletin No. 6, which classifies feed grinding and mixing plants selling 75% or more of their output at retail, as retail service establishments, exempt from the law. The new interpretation gives service establish-

ments, similar to retail establishments, exemption, where the greater part of an employee's time is devoted to selling or servicing in intra-state commerce.

The new policy becomes effective July 1. To determine the retail or non-retail classification of a business, the dollar volume of retail and non-retail selling will be based upon the semi-annual record of sales.

The new bulletin changes the concept of a retail business and lists retail characteristics as numerous small sales, and purchases by the general consuming public for direct consumption. Where a sale made to a store or factory has the characteristics of retail price and quantity, the sale may be classified as retail.

Sales of coal to a school, church, or municipality on open bidding and in large quantities, would not enjoy a retail classification.

Feed grinding was compared to grinding coffee in a grocery store incident to its sale to establish retail classification.

Employment, and not ownership, said the speaker, determines applicability of the wage-hour act. Those subject to the act must keep accurate wage and hour records.

Monday Afternoon Entertainment

Monday afternoon was devoted to entertainment. A luncheon-bridge kept the ladies at the French Lick Springs Hotel Country Club. A few men pitched horseshoes under the leadership of W. W. Pearson near the caddy house of the Valley Golf Course. Big entertainment features were the horse show and the golf tournament.

Golf Tournament

H. H. MUTZ, Edinburg, was chairman of the com'ite in charge of the golf tournament. When the handicaps were figured, and the driving and the putting were done, he computed the scores for 18 holes of play and came out with the following list of winners who received awards after the banquet in the evening:

First low gross, John Goodman, a 73; second low gross, R. B. Williams, with 84. Net scores: R. D. Springer, 53; M. E. Newell, 53; N. R. Peine, 54; R. McCord, 58; G. H. Kingsbury, 58; C. W. Sparks, 61; E. K. Sowash, 62; W. W. Hastings, 63; D. E. Merrick, 63; R. R. Stigler, 63; I. H. Katz, 63; H. Edwards, 65; J. L. Shell, 65; R. H. Cassady, 66; B. A. Townsend, 66; J. E. Francis, 66; R. Freeman, 67; R. E. Disbrow, 67; E. A. Wolfe, 67; M. F. Gilchrist, 67; M. Campbell, 67; S. Alexander, 67; G. H. Scholler, 67; M. J. McDonald, 68; A. Stout, 68; H. C. Altmanberger, 68.

R. R. Stigler also received a special award because he made a hole in one on the 120 yard 16th hole.

Horse Show Prize Winners

O. L. BARR, Bicknell, was chairman of the horse show, held at the training track of L. S. Dickey & Son, a short way east of West Baden.



Ribbon winners in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n horse show appear here, left to right, in the order of their ribbons. They are F. A. Clements, Economy; Early McCoy, Ft. Wayne; John Kiefer, Elwood; Charles Clark, Kempton; and Chris R. Bahler, Galveston.

Horse Show Judge and Announcer Lew Hill, Indianapolis, and Horse Show Committee Chairman O. L. Barr, Bicknell, with latter's horse, at the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n horse show, French Lick, Ind.

LEW HILL was judge of the horsemanship events, and did a fine job of announcing the program and calling the turns, horses and riders wheeling or changing pace as he indicated.

Show horses and riders from the Dicke stables exhibited the single foot, trot and canter, while Announcer Hill explained fine points of horses and horsemanship.

Special feature of the horse show was a riding event for members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, with 5 ribbon awards. The judging was done by Lew Hill on the basis of horsemanship only. Winners were F. A. Clements, Economy; Earl McCoy, Fort Wayne; John Kiefer, Elwood; Charles Clark, Kempton, and Chris R. Bahler, Galveston, in the order named.

Also riding, but refused a place among the winners, were Sam Harrell, Indianapolis; Berk Terrell, Cincinnati, and Albert Sohn, Jonesville. The latter tried hard to reach the bottom of the list by putting on a show for his audience. His reward was enthusiastic applause.

The Banquet at French Lick Springs

An excellent fried broiler banquet was served delegates in the dining room of the hotel Monday evening. President Wilson presided as toastmaster when the dining was done.

MILTON BACON, WCKY good will ambassador, author, lecturer and commentator, presented with the good wishes of the L. B. Wilson Station, Cincinnati, was the speaker with "Watch Yourself Go By." Episode and anecdote illustrated his mixed humorous and serious discourse on better living.

Dancing in the hotel lobby to music by Frank Gagen and his Rhythm in Rhyme Time Music, followed the banquet, and lasted until a late hour.

More on Wheat Quotas

The conflicting attraction drawing attention from the dancing was an unannounced evening meeting at which A.A.A. Commodity Loan Supervisor Lee Patrick undertook further to explain features of the wheat marketing quota, and elevator participation in handling and storing wheat placed under government loans.

Mr. Patrick answered an unending list of questions asked by male delegates who preferred knowledge to music, going into greater detail than was possible during his limited appearance on the stand at the morning business session.

He explained that excess wheat under the quota is determined by multiplying excess acreage by the normal yield instead of the actual yield, unless the latter is smaller. For example, he said, a farmer might have a 40 acre wheat allotment, and a normal yield of 15 bus. per acre as determined from averages for the last several yields. If this year he has 50 acres of wheat that produce 20 bus. per acre he would harvest 1,000 bus. of wheat. His excess would be 10 acres, times the normal yield of 15 bus., or 150 bus., which he would have to store, or on which he would have to pay penalty of 49c per bu., before he could get his marketing card.

Storage on the farm is encouraged, said the speaker, because then a farmer may plant below

his allotment, and include this carryover in his marketing quota next year.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WILSON presided at the second business session.

PAST-PRESIDENT WALTER BECK, Shelbyville, led in community singing.

Good Bookkeeping

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, elevator auditor, read a paper on good bookkeeping methods.

"The day when a man may carry his records around under his hat," said the speaker, "is past. Government regulations, and the constantly increasing burden of taxes, makes necessary an adequate bookkeeping system." He advocated a double entry system, and periodical trial balances and inventories.

Fertilizer Progress

H. R. SMALLEY, National Fertilizer Ass'n, Washington, D. C., gave a historical review of the fertilizer industry thru the pioneer and growing stages until this country gained independence in nitrogen and potash production in 1914.

As an indication of the progress made by fertilizer manufacturers, Mr. Smalley said: "In 1940 the average plant food content of complete fertilizers sold in Indiana was practically 24%. The average for the country was a little over 19%. Twenty years ago Indiana fertilizers showed 16.75% and complete fertilizers the country over showed only 13.9% plant food."

A survey made by the National Fertilizer Ass'n two years ago, said the speaker, found "farmers listing the local dealer, the county agent, the state agricultural college, and the farm papers, in the order named, as influences leading them to the use of fertilizers. Analysis showed 67% of the answers to this question placed the dealer first. This demonstrates that elevator operators have tremendous influence on their customers, and they have been willing to assume a burden of great responsibility in analyzing soils to find deficiencies and in recommending the proper fertilizers."

"Fertilizer prices today stand at 96% of the average 1910-1914 price, while the index of prices paid for all commodities bought by farmers is 124% of that average. There is no reason to believe that there will be any sharp advance in fertilizer prices in the next few months, but it stands to reason that some advances must be expected to meet increasing labor and transportation costs."

After the War

DR. J. RAYMOND SCHUTZ (pronounce it "Sheets"), Indianapolis, president of the Standard Life Insurance Co., assumed a realistic attitude on "After the War—What?" He deplored as unwarranted the ultra-pessimistic attitude which looks forward only to chaos and destruction; branded as unthinking foolishness the ultra-optimistic spirit which refuses to face facts.

The realist realizes that the national debt, already burdensome, will become heavier and increasingly greater effort will have to be spent to liquidate this debt, said this speaker. Defense

creates no new wealth, and taxation has been the real cause of failure in every democracy that has ever fallen. Paying as we go, he believed, would relieve this danger and save democracy.

Science speeds up during a war, said Mr. Schutz, pointing to plastics as a new industry promising a great future for soybeans.

A temporary drop in the standard of living is unavoidable until economic adjustments to rapidly changing price and tax levels can be made, he said.

The present war, believed Mr. Schutz, following a middle course between extremes of thought, will end in 1945 in a stalemate. The world will at last have learned that wars are futile and no more wars will occur after 1950.

"Another Damnfool Idea"

MAX P. SELLARS, Forest, operator of three country elevators, so titled his experiment with shortening hours for elevator labor. "Last April 1st," he said, "we began closing all of our elevators at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. Farmers were forewarned two months ahead of time that this would become our practice. On the first Saturday we fudged a little bit and kept our force a little longer, but the farmers fell in so readily with the idea, and so few of them came, that even on the first Saturday all of us left our elevators before 4 o'clock."

"We have been agreeably surprised at the willingness of the farmers to cooperate with noon closing of the elevator on Saturdays. Now we enjoy a lively business on Friday, and on Saturday morning every one of us is kept hopping. But about 11 o'clock Saturday business begins to dwindle and by 12 we are able to close with no work left undone."

"During harvest, of course, we will have to keep open. We expect to keep a skeleton force on hand all day on Saturday thru the harvest rush. But there will be no feed grinding or retail selling carried on by this force. It will receive grain only."

"We are well pleased with the results of our experiment. It has worked wonders with the morale of our employees, who appreciate having their Saturday afternoons free."

R. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis and Knights-town, supported Mr. Sellars' experience with his own. He said: "We didn't have nerve enough to go the whole way and close at noon on Saturday, but beginning June 1 we started closing at 4 o'clock. Nobody appeared to take any notice of the earlier closing. Farmers adjusted themselves to it readily and we've learned of no instance wherein we've lost any trade because of it. The plan works."

Law to Protect Coal Dealers

H. H. MUTZ, Edinburg, said legitimate ways of dealing with trucker-peddler competition in the retail coal trade are available in a law passed in 1931 to regulate the retail sale, distribution and delivery of coal and coke, and amended in 1935 to close the loopholes in the original.

"This law," he said, "makes unlawful the selling of coal or coke except by weight, and accompanied by delivery tickets, in duplicate,



Hungry Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n conventioners line up at the barbecue table after the closing session. How many can you recognize? The line starts with Mrs. and Mr. L. B. Walton, Mayview, Ill.; L. Hutchinson, Arlington; Max Sellers, Forest, and Sec'y Fred Sale, Indianapolis. Go on from there.

which list the name of the seller, the gross and net weights, the name or initials of the party who weighed the load, the state in which the coal was mined and the name of the coal by trade name or brand, if any. It also requires on the delivery ticket the vein, size and grade of coal which the delivery covers; and specifies that the vehicle making the delivery must carry the name of the delivery person or firm on a sign in three inch letters on each side of the truck.

"Any peace officer has the right to inspect delivery tickets and order the load re-weighed on a tested scale. Any misrepresentation discovered constitutes a violation of the law. Violations carry fines up to \$50 for the first offense and up to \$100 for each subsequent offense, to which may be added a jail or penal farm sentence up to 90 days.

"You can't expect the state to police the coal business or the grain business," said Mr. Mutz, "but you can do the little amount of work required to track down violators in your own town, and hand the job of enforcing the law over to those who have the proper authority. I've tried this method in my own home town and I know that it works."

Mr. Mutz distributed copies of the law to the delegates present.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Barbecue at French Lick Springs

The convention closed with an old-fashioned barbecue, held under the trees near the hotel. Many delegates stayed to attend the feast and visited well into the afternoon, or played another round of golf before starting their drive home.

Hoosier Convention Notes

SOUVENIRS distributed included pencils, note books and pads, razor sets, and needle, thread, and thimble sets, from Sidney Grain

Machinery Co.'s Carl Berger, and Albert Dickinson Co.'s Gene Floyd.

MANY practiced drinking the healthful water from the famous French Lick and Bowles springs, but did this drinking with due caution.

THE HORSE SHOW aroused so much enthusiasm that local stables enjoyed a good demand for use of saddle horses before the Tuesday morning convention session opened. Similarly, the sporty golf courses lured to early morning pill chasers.

CONTINUOUS market quotations via wire were posted on a large board in the convention hall by David A. Noyes & Co.

LOCATION of the convention led to a larger than usual attendance of the fair sex, who enjoyed the scenery, the social features of the convention and a luncheon-bridge for ladies at the French Lick Springs Hotel Country Club.

Attended Hoosier Convention

MISS EVA TRUE, capable assistant sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, aided by a local staff, handled the registration of delegates, using a "convention" typewriter, with extremely large type, to record the names on the badges. The badges were furnished by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The registration was as follows:

TOLEDO: Al Schultz, sec'y Toledo Board of Trade.

MOISTURE testers, and grain and seed testing equipment: C. S. Phillips, Seedburo Equipment Co., and S. J. Alexander, Cummings & McAlister.

CORDAGE: L. R. Rumsyre, Columbia City. STATE Chemists Department, Purdue: A. S. Carter, and D. M. Doty.

BAGS: R. R. Stigler, and I. H. Katz.

INSURANCE: A. E. Lelf and H. W. Marsh, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; H. H. Hawlick, V. L. Parmentier, and V. R. Johnson, Millers National Fire Insurance Co.

LOUISVILLE: Henry Fruechtenicht, C. G. Ferguson, and Frank G. Rankin.

CINCINNATI: Emmert Daniel, Berk Terrill, Lawrence S. Fitzgerald, and W. W. Hastings.

SOYBEAN processors: John H. Caldwell, G. H. Schooler, Edward F. Heekin, George Thomas, Burt Townsend, and R. B. Williams.

CHICAGO: Bill Tucker and R. E. Disbrow,

Lamson Bros. & Co.; Edw. H. Kellogg, Ralph H. Cassidy, and Franklin S. Betz.

HYBRID seed corn growers: Wm. Funk, H. W. Dodge, and Harry S. Brewer, Edward J. Funk & Sons; Charles Maddox, and Herb Edwards, Benton County Hybrid Seed Co.

FIELD seeds: Howard Myers, and G. R. Straub, Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.; Dick Freeman, Gene Floyd, H. D. Burge, and T. H. Beeson.

MACHINERY: E. A. Ripley, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; W. W. Pierson, Pierson Mill & Elevator Machinery; Carl F. Berger, Sidney Grain Machinery Co., C. G. Woodson, Ward Kilgore, and Christy Humburg, Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

INDIANAPOLIS: R. W. Garten, Sam Harrell, Willard E. Hart, Lew Hill, G. A. Pritchard, Claude M. Record, Wm. Schneider, Ed. K. Shepperd, R. D. Springer, and Charles Weirick.

FERTILIZERS: Harry D. Coombs, H. W. Dice, John Ferguson, D. Hatherly, Floyd Johnson, H. Killin, and Fred Schmidt.

FEEDS and feed ingredients: J. H. Bardsley, George Barrett, Harry Cooper, Bob Crawford, C. W. Devers, John Goodman, Frank J. Holt, H. M. Hollingsworth, E. G. Horst, J. D. Hull, Casey Jones, Earl McCoy, Abie Polstra, B. E. Rawnsley, and F. M. Rosekrans.

ILLINOIS country shippers: Everett Hamman, Leroy, Ray McCord, Farmer City; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; N. R. Peine, Minier; and L. B. Walton, Mayview.

OHIO MILLS: D. E. Merrick, and Howard Kittle, Dunbridge.

INDIANA COUNTRY SHIPPERS, millers, and feed dealers (arranged alphabetically, by towns): Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Orville Badertsche, Bluffton; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; Maurice Campbell, Bunker Hill; Russell Brown, Carlos; John M. Holder, Clifford; L. E. Lake, Cofax; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; N. R. Shaw, and Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville; E. K. Sowash, and Floyd Myers, Crown Point;

Noal Whitacre, and Ralph Stewart, Dunkirk; Harold Tharp, and Frank A. Clements, Economy; H. H. Mutz, Edinburg; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; John D. Kiefer, Elwood; H. C. Altmanberger, Evansville; C. W. Sparks, Fishers; Max P. Sellers, Forest; C. Keys, Fortville; J. O. Pape, Fowler; I. S. Valentine, William W. Suckow, and Robert Suckow, Franklin;

C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Harley Miller, Greencastle; John Lolbl, Greenville; E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; Francis Knecht, Hartford City; J. H. Morrison, Hartsville; L. G. Bohner, and Francis Culp, Jasper; David Higginbotham, Johnson; A. E. Sohn, Jonesville; Charles Clark, Kempton; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; G. E. Francis, Lafayette; V. C. Walker, Paul Walker, and Leo C. Walker, Loogootee; Wm. O. Horine, and Vawter Irwin, Madison; Doyte Kibbey, Matthews; R. O. Naylor, Modoc; Roy Camp, Monticello; K. H. Stump, Nappanee; Morris J. McDonald, New Albany; P. R. Couch, New Harmony; W. B. Springer, New Lebanon; Charles Neff, New Paris; B. W. Furr, New Richmond; Jim E. Todd, Noblesville;

Harold Garrett, Owensville; Alva Stout, Plymouth; Fred N. Antell, Princeton; David W. Crutchfield, Raber; Harry F. Bahler, Remington; C. C. Wheeler, Reynolds; Floyd Trimble, Rosston; J. L. Blish, Seymour; Walter Beck, Shelbyville; J. R. White, Shidler; E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana; Charles C. Lidster, South Raub; E. E. McMichael, St. John; L. H. Jones, Stone Bluff; Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; Frank Richards, and Ralph Snyder, Taylorsville;

Kenneth Snyder, Upland; Oris H. Wright, and H. E. Hutton, Vincennes; Carl Albright, Washington; Ziba F. Graham, Washington; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; Bernard Cody, Westfield.

Pottstown, Pa.—John V. Nolan, Malvern, Pa., was re-elected pres. of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n at a meeting held at the Brookside Country Club.

Clarence Kratz, Schwenksville, was re-elected vice pres.; S. L. Shanaman, Honey Brook, sec'y-treas.; and Howard A. Simpson, Norristown, assistant sec'y. Albert J. Thompson, Wycombe, and William Vandegrift, West Chester, were elected as members of the executive committee.

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 679,006,000 bus. in May, an increase of 22 per cent compared with April, according to the Commodity Exchange Administration. The volume in May this year, however, was 30 per cent lower than in May 1940, which did not include soybeans. Wheat accounted for 424,092,000 bus. an increase of 24 per cent compared with April; corn 75,160,000 bus., an increase of 38 per cent; oats 18,443,000 bus., an increase of 22 per cent; rye 30,227,000 bus., an increase of 7 per cent; and soybeans 131,084,000 bus., an increase of 11 per cent.



R. R. Stigler, Indianapolis, receives a special award from Golf Chairman H. H. Mutz, Edinburg (right), for making hole-in-one near close of Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n golf tournament at French Lick.

Closing of country elevators at noon on Saturdays was advocated by Max Sellers, Forest (left), and R. D. Springer, Knightstown (right) at Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer convention at French Lick.

Relieving Emergency in C.C.C. Corn

[Continued from page 526]

and deposits an egg in the cavity she has created. The footless grub which hatches from the egg eats out the interior of the grain, consuming a large part of it, then matures into an adult weevil. Fortunately adult weevil cannot fly, and therefore do not infest grain in the fields. Once established in stored grain, however, it hatches out a brood of new insects every 30 days, unless killed by fumigation.

Practically every form of stored grain insect is found in some of the steel bins, says Dr. Farrar. The cadelle, for example, is moderate in all bins. The flat grain beetle is abundant in all bins. Abundant also are the saw-toothed grain beetle, the confused flour beetle, the hairy fungus beetle, the foreign grain beetle, book lice, and grain mites. A few carpet beetles are found here and there. There is also an abundance of the tiny wasps that attack and destroy stored-grain insects, but not enough to kill all such insects and save the need for fumigation.

Most stored grain insects feed on the cracked and damaged kernels of corn found in the steel bins, and do not affect the whole grain. Danger to the whole grain rests in the fact that the insects tend to clump together in the warmest parts of the bin. Then their bodies give off moisture, and a combination of heat and moisture causes the grain to heat.

Fumigation will kill the insects, says Dr.

Farrar, and when the insects are dead the grain will cease to heat if the cause of the heating is insect infestation.

Fumigation is most effective when applied to clean, dry grain. This makes the turning and cleaning operation necessary. Only sound, dry corn is put back into the bins.

Board of Trade and National Defense

W. H. McDonald, chairman of the special committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, reporting on the suggestions asked by the chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, states:

"The machinery of the Board of Trade is already geared to meet with any problems from the viewpoint of the producer and the consumer with respect to the defense program or to war if it should come. This Exchange has been helpful in meeting these problems in all of the wars of the country since its organization in 1848. Our rules, regulations and precedents, with very few exceptions, cover all contingencies that could arise so that we may function smoothly for the good of all concerned.

"In this national emergency, the Board of Trade, thru its officers, directors, and committees, have already taken steps to insure a free, open, competitive market wherein the farmer may market his grain with a minimum of dislocations. Excessive speculation

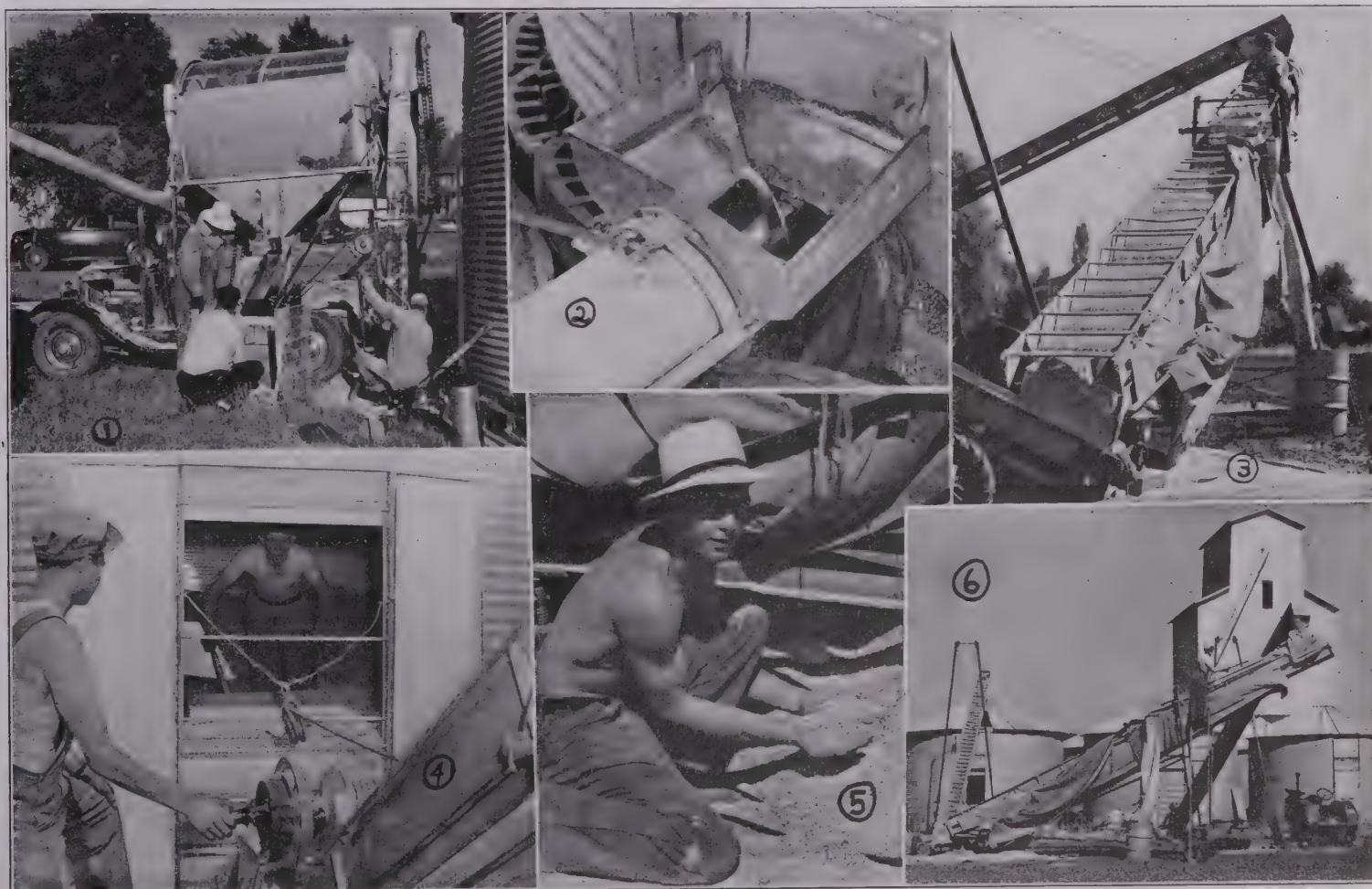
and hoarding seem to be the inevitable concomitants of war conditions. We are already geared to throw our full weight against these possibilities. We pledge full support.

"Mr. Mehl also asks suggestions for marketing the farmer's grain in the changed conditions of marketing which have come into being during the present decade. These problems likewise are receiving careful attention by this Exchange. The results of Government ownership or potential ownership of immense quantities of grains raise problems with which the best minds of the country are struggling and in which we have not been backward in helping.

"One suggestion, however, is exigent. We know that the grain trade and that organized markets are essential in the defense program. We recognize our opportunity for public service, but to be of full and complete assistance to the Government in meeting this problem it is essential that the Government make greater use of the facilities of the grain trade than it is now doing in acquiring, transporting and moving its grain."

The number of arson convictions is gradually increasing each year as compared with the number of arrests for arson reported, it is maintained by some public officials and some insurance company representatives. It has been estimated that approximately 60% of those arrested for arson in the United States are finally convicted.—Dr. R. C. Steinmetz, of Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau at the Toronto meeting of the N.F.P.A.

C. C. C. Is Cleaning Corn in Steel Bins



1. Rotary screen cleaner working on bins of C.C.C. corn at Melvin, Ill. 2. Auger of rotary screen cleaner pulls corn out of bin. 3. Corn ripples down inclined screen in another type cleaner, used at Hudson, Ill. 4. A power car shovel attached to conveyor is operated by two men in unloading bin. 5. Crew foreman Lyle F. Roseman shows a double handful of cracked corn, chaff, and foreign material removed by screen. 6. In cleaning set-up at Hudson, Ill., corn from steel bin is elevated to top of screen, down which it flows by gravity, and is re-elevated into empty steel bin. Canvas cover is to keep mature insects from flying back into the fields.

Assurance that Penalties Have Been Collected

The National Grain Trade Council on June 21 addressed the following to members from its Washington office:

A number of questions arising from the regulations governing wheat marketing quotas and penalties, can be answered directly from a study of the regulations and by conferences with AAA people here. But in the past week two questions have come up which apparently cannot be answered by them to the satisfaction of the trade until some *official statement* is issued to give legal backing to their answer. We have urgently requested that the AAA clear up these two points with an official statement. Below we outline these two questions, and the possible answers:

1. If the country elevator operator ships a carlot of wheat to a sub-terminal or terminal market with the bill of lading in the name of his *elevator*, how can the terminal receiver or buyer be assured that this country warehouseman collected any penalties due on the wheat, and kept all necessary records? If this country warehouseman neglected to collect some penalties due on the wheat, will the lien for such penalty follow the wheat to the terminal receiver or buyer?

The AAA does not "intend" to follow this lien past the country warehouseman who shipped the grain in his own name, and intends to hold him *solely* responsible for penalty collections, records, etc., on such wheat. But we have insisted that, despite their "intention," the lien *legally* might be held to follow the wheat and that terminal receivers and buyers, to protect themselves against such liens, would demand some form of warranty statement to follow the grain. In order fully to protect these terminal receivers and buyers and spare them the confusion of having to follow the grain with written statements, we have asked the AAA to make an official statement that the lien for the penalty will not be followed past the country warehouseman who ships wheat with the bill of lading in his own name. This would cover any "unidentified" shipments from country elevators. But keep in mind, that where the shipment is accompanied with a notice that it belongs to a producer, or where a marketing certificate or other form of identification accompanies the shipment, the *first buyer* would still be subject to all the regulations. Briefly, we seek to protect the terminal receiver and buyer against *unidentified* shipments of wheat; he still has the obligations of the regulations as to *identified* wheat.

2. COLLECTING WAREHOUSE CHARGES.—Where *excess* wheat is placed in store in a warehouse, and the warehouse receipt is turned over to the County AAA in escrow in order to make the producer eligible for a marketing card, the warehouseman (according to the regulations) must look to the producer for his warehouse charges and cannot collect them from the AAA. The wheat receipt, *in escrow only*, does not yet come within the provisions of the Uniform Storage Agreement. Should the value of the wheat fall to the level of the government's lien interest, the warehouseman would have no recourse for his charges except to the producer.

Some warehousemen think that they should collect charges in advance where they have reason to believe that the receipt will remain with AAA. But complications of refunds, etc., could come up later to make this a difficult policy to follow. So we have asked the AAA to make a statement in writing that the warehouse charges will remain as a first claim against any such wheat and that any deficiency between the remaining value of the wheat, and the government's lien, will be held by them as a claim against the producer only. . . . Of course, if the producer wants a loan from CCC on that ware-

house receipt for his excess grain, he cannot get AAA to surrender the receipt to CCC until he (the producer) has put up a bond guaranteeing AAA's penalty interest.

When the receipt is turned over to CCC as loan collateral, warehouse charges are guaranteed by CCC under the terms of the Uniform Storage Agreement. But when the warehouseman issues the receipt, he does not know whether the receipt will remain in escrow with AAA (which does not assume warehouse charges), or will go on to CCC (which does assume warehouse charges), or will go on to CCC (which does assume the charges). So we have asked for a written statement protecting the warehouseman in either event. Before we submitted a written request for these official statements from AAA, we had been in various conferences with AAA people on these two points outlined above, and there was agreement that AAA should and could issue some such statements.

OTHER QUESTIONS that are coming in: Question—How is the 60% loan rate figured on excess wheat?

Answer—Where the cooperator can get a loan of, say, \$1 per bu. on any of his wheat of a certain grade and quality, the non-cooperator could get a loan of 60c per bu. on his excess wheat of the same grade and quality.

Q—Are the loans "non-recourse" in nature as to both the cooperator's and the non-cooperator's wheat?

A—Yes. Both loans are demand loans; can be called at any time by CCC, and both are non-recourse loans.

Q—When the producer stores excess wheat and turns the receipt over to the AAA in escrow in order to get a marketing card (or where he delivers excess wheat to the Secretary), what grade or quality of wheat must be shown on the receipt?

A—The law and regulations provide only for a number of bushels; do not require any specific grade or quality. There is some belief here that AAA should ask that the excess wheat so deposited should be not less than the average quality of the producer's entire 1941 crop, but it is doubtful if they can enforce a demand for more than a certain number of "bushels" of 1941 wheat grown on the producer's farm.

Q—Where the County AAA has not measured a non-cooperator's wheat fields and set up his marketing quota and excess, obviously the non-cooperator will not be able to get his marketing card by storing excess wheat or by otherwise complying with the regulations. What can he do?

A—There is absolutely no justification in the law for discrimination against a non-cooperator who wishes to comply with the law and regulations. If there seems undue delay in measuring his field and setting up his marketing quota, he probably should appeal to his State Committee for immediate relief.

Q—When the non-cooperator stores excess wheat in a warehouse or on the farm in order to get his marketing card, can he market the excess wheat later?

A—As long as wheat marketing quotas are in effect, he cannot sell the wheat, nor can he feed it to animals which later will be marketed, unless he pays the penalties due on that excess. However, if no marketing quotas are in effect for 1942 wheat, he could sell his 1941 excess wheat, without penalty, after July 1, 1942. Or, the excess 1941 wheat subject to penalty will be reduced in amount if he plants less than his allotted acreage in 1942, or if his production in 1942 is seriously cut down by drought, hail, etc. If marketing quotas are in effect on wheat in 1942, he cannot sell the grain from the 1941 crop, in 1942, unless his acreage is below his allotment, or his production below normal.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers in Annual Session

Spokane, Wash., June 14.—With the Inland Empire wheat crop giving promise of being the largest in years, and the carryover among the largest, the Commodity Credit Corporation recommended steps at the 21st annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Assn. to prevent a congestion of grain at terminals.

Earl C. Corey of Portland, special representative of the C.C.C., unheralded on the program, appeared before the convention to solicit the grain men's full co-operation and suggestions for reporting wheat storage conditions weekly to the C.C.C. "The closest co-operation by all concerned in the grain industry is essential in order to alleviate crowding of wheat at country elevators and terminals," according to Mr. Corey.

The C.C.C. executive proposed that every elevator operator's weekly report of storage conditions and space available in his facilities be assembled at the Portland office of the C.C.C. for study by its officials. It is imperative that the C.C.C. have a complete picture of the storage situation as it varies from week to week.

Clarence Henry, director of education, Chicago Board of Trade, warned the convention "the nation is at the cross-roads, one road leading to special privilege, a closed economy and senility; the other road to rejuvenation and to strength of empire undreamed."

"Restriction of production in factory and on farm in the special interests of minority groups has already weakened the base upon which rests our standards of living, our democratic way of life, and our most cherished individual freedom. We would fight to death to protect these American ideals attacked from the outside, yet we complacently permit the rust and rot of special privilege to erode the foundations of our economy."

"The groups which seek to advance their own welfare, not by contributing to the welfare of the nation as a whole, are kindling the fires of national disunity. Unless checked these fires may flare into civil discord."

Mr. Henry declared "That nation which seeks to advance its own interest by other countries at a trade disadvantage creates friction which starts the fires of international conflict". He maintained that special privileges granted to each economic group in turn will, if long continued, virtually close the economy of the United States to the rest of the world.

H. R. Sumner, Minneapolis, told the delegates and growers, the quality of their grain must be the highest in order to obtain market premiums. The grain and milling industries are greatly concerned because their supplies both in quality and volume, are dependent upon continued successful wheat production in their natural trade area. He urged "a wheat improvement program" by those in the grain and milling industries.

Edgar L. Ludwick, commodity loan assistant, agricultural adjustment administration, explained at length the details of wheat quotas and the mechanics for the farmers in availing themselves of its privileges and the procedure in avoiding penalties.

Resolutions adopted were confined chiefly to trading rules. Directors included: Sol Reimer, Odessa; George Schultz, Reardan; L. M. Smith, Waterville; Henry Morrison, Walla Walla; Floyd Roberts, Portland; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle; E. C. Cole, Spokane, and W. R. Glover, Spokane.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., Harry Morrison, Walla Walla; vice-pres., W. R. Glover, Spokane; Sec.-Mgr., Don Gemberling, Spokane.—F.K.H.

Rice flour is now being substituted in Italy for corn and wheat flour, the U.S.D.A. reports.

New Concrete Elevator at Sikeston, Mo.

By PAUL J. PIRMANN

The Scott County Milling Co. of Sikeston, Mo., has just completed a 330,000 bus. elevator which will increase its capacity to nearly 2,500,000 bus.

It marks another step forward for this firm, which is probably Southeast Missouri's largest industry. The master plans from which the elevator was constructed provide for fifteen additional tanks to the three rows already erected.

The growth of the Scott County Milling Co. centers around its president, W. C. Bowman now 82 years old, who has been connected with the milling business in southeast Missouri for more than 60 years. Mr. Bowman started in the mill and elevator business when he was 21 years old, following the same trade in which his ancestors had engaged. His first venture was the purchase of a small mill at Bufordville. It was in 1893 that he moved to Sikeston and became associated with the late G. B. Greer in establishing Sikeston's first flour mill.

Mr. Bowman next built the mill at Dexter, which he operated for several years as the Dexter Milling Company. Some time later he built what is now known as Mill A in Sikeston. In the meantime Mr. Greer, John D. Ebert and others had built the Oran mill and the three businesses were consolidated to form the Scott County Milling Co. Members of the Bowman family have continued to retain an interest in the company and his four sons now are associated with him in the business.

The sons in the firm include Lyman Bowman, general manager; Lee Bowman, sales manager; Byron Bowman, superintendent of Mill A, the company's largest unit; W. C. Bowman, who is in charge of the company's southern division with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

Before the new elevator addition at Mill A was built, that unit had room to store 550,000 bus. of grain. The warehouse at Mill B, in the eastern part of Sikeston, has a storage capacity of 200,000 bus.



Plant of the Scott County Milling Co., at Sikeston, Mo.

The next largest unit is at Oran, where 350,000 bus. can be handled. The elevator at Oran is similar to the original house in Sikeston, and the plant at Dexter has a storage capacity of 150,000 bus.

Concrete elevators with a capacity of 12,500 bus. each are located at Brown Spur, Essex, Bertrand, Noxall, Champion and Matthews. Frame warehouses of from 100,000 to 150,000 bus. capacities are located at each of these points and at McMullin.

The modern elevator just completed at Sikeston is of monolithic design. The tanks are over 100 feet in height, being erected three abreast. Convenient features of the new elevator are the loading platforms and the heavy truck scales with long deck. Three of these fabricated steel structures are being made available as part of one large platform. Two of the scales are being used by trucks bringing in ear corn and the other will be reserved for trucks unloading bulk grain. One of the scales will be for white corn and the other for yellow corn.

The scale house is three stories high, measuring 46 feet from the ground, with a 14-foot basement for the receiving sinks. The

basement and all floors are constructed of concrete, with the framework of structural steel and the siding and roof of corrugated iron sheeting. This unit is all concrete, reinforced with steel girders and screen network. A steel-covered bridge connects the old and new headhouses at a point 107 feet above the ground. Each of the tanks has a storage capacity of 16,000 bus., the star bins holding about 3,600 bus. and more than 100,000 bus. can be stored in the headhouse bins. Construction by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

FARMERS visiting elevator offices are full of questions about the operation of the wheat marketing quota that control their sales of new wheat this year.

Some of them are very bitter about the whole thing and figure that the U.S.D.A. slipped something over on them. Many seek loop holes by which they can escape the limitations placed on their marketings of wheat, especially as it relates to the feeding of wheat to livestock. A surprising number of farmers raise wheat for feed every year, according to the evidence presented.

The idea of regimentation is a bitter pill for the farmers who have exceeded their allotments on wheat acreage; but, as usual in such circumstances, most of those within their allotment are only slightly annoyed at the necessity for getting a marketing quota card before they sell their crops. It is the same old story about whose dog is being kicked.

* * * * *

IF A MAN comes to your elevator and tells you he is an inspector for a fire extinguisher manufacturer, sent out to take up old extinguishers and refill them with fresh chemicals, do one of two things.

Insist that he leaves you a new extinguisher to take the place of the one he removes; or boot him out of your office.

A number of Indiana elevators have had irritating experiences of letting an interloper walk off with their high priced chemical fire extinguisher in return for a receipt that later proved to be just a piece of paper. To our knowledge, fire extinguisher manufacturers do not service extinguishers.

The grain trade has been granted an exemption period of 14 weeks as a seasonal industry. But this exemption applies only to handling grain. It does not apply to other divisions of the business, such as wholesaling, feed manufacturing and other activities in which a grain dealer may be engaged. Take no chances. A New England feed retailer found himself classified as a wholesaler because he sold feed to a commercial poultry plant.



Head Office of Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo.

Business Policies of Country Elevators

Yearly audits of 83 to 106 farmers elevator companies during the years 1935 to 1939 by L. J. Norton of the Illinois Experiment Station are the basis of a study of the business policies described in Bulletin No. 477. The conclusions drawn are that:

In Illinois, unless about 300,000 bus. or more of grain are handled by a local elevator, or unless the business is operated very economically, additional functions or services beyond merely receiving and shipping grain are needed if the elevator business is to be profitable.

The more successful companies combine a large grain business with a substantial volume of merchandise. Usually these are older companies that have operated successfully and built up from their earnings the capital needed for handling the merchandise.

Many companies do not take full advantage of their opportunities to earn merchandising margins by storage, nor do they make complete use of the storage capacity which they own and in which a large amount of capital is invested. Too many companies do a simple receiving and shipping business. Of the various grains, oats are most commonly stored.

Storing of soybeans for mills and storing cereal grain (especially corn) under the "ever normal granary" program provide ways of making fuller use of the capital invested in storage space.

Grinding feed is a good side line, particularly in areas where there is considerable livestock. About 40 per cent of the 106 companies studied in 1939 were grinding feed. Such grinding not only provides a source of direct income, but also by stimulating the local demand for supplementary feeds and grains enables a company to dispose of more grain at retail prices.

Capital requirements for handling merchandise by the companies studied were increased, on the average, about \$1 for each \$3 of merchandise sold.

Unit costs of operation decrease with an increasing volume of business. Volume of business may be increased by handling more bushels of grain or by performing more functions or services.

Volume of grain handled is determined largely by the location of the elevator, the size of the territory served, the proportion of grain in the area marketed, and the ability of the management to attract grain.

Grain volume (except volume of corn) does not appear to be built up to any appreciable extent on a competitive price basis.

The tendency for margins on certain lines of merchandise to increase with an increase in the volume handled indicates that typically merchandise sales are not built up by price competition. Evidently as the sales of a given commodity increase, a company tends to depend on this commodity for income, and so increases its margin on it. When only a small amount of the commodity is handled, as a service to grain patrons, it is often handled on a very small margin. Also the companies handling a larger volume on a wider margin probably give more attention to their merchandising methods.

When faced by changing methods of transportation, elevator companies must adjust their operations to the altered conditions if they are to maintain their volume of grain business. They must keep in mind that they exist to provide a local market for grain, and that if the method of marketing changes, they must fashion their operations accordingly. Many companies are making the needed adjustments.

If co-operatives are to be successful, they must give more attention to membership re-

lations and must adopt better methods for bringing new members into the organization than have commonly been used in the past.

Forgery Again Leads to Arson and Prison

Every insured grain elevator that burns helps to increase the cost of fire insurance on all other grain elevators. The fire insurance companies are merely collectors of insurance premiums and distributors of insurance funds. The owners of insured grain elevators are deeply interested in the detection and punishment of incendiaries and glad to learn of the apprehension of every one guilty of arson.

Owen A. Kelly was manager of the Peavey Elevator at Ree Heights, So. Dak., when it burned on Feb. 21, 1941. Three years ago another elevator burned at Groton, So. Dak., under his management.

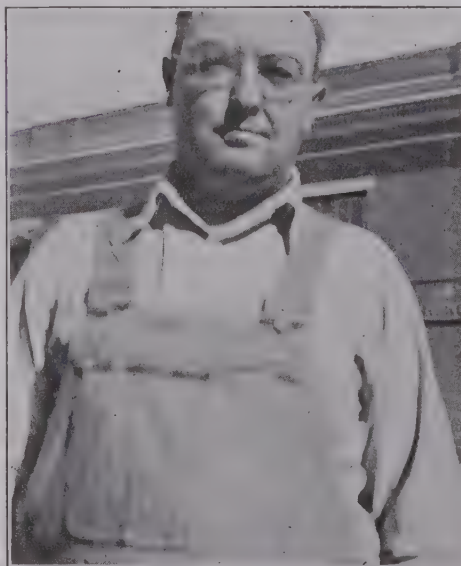
The salvage pile at Ree Heights did not show up the quantities of grain claimed which brought about a joint investigation on the part of the insurers, the State Fire Marshall's office and the South Dakota Crime Bureau. A number of checks were found to be forgeries totaling \$728.40.

In his confession to the authorities Kelly said, "I issued certain checks and showed on my books and records that certain amounts of grain had been received. No grain was received by the issuance of these checks and at the time of the fire I was short. The cash so represented was received by me personally. I issued the checks and endorsed them myself."

The checks were issued in the names of various farmers in the territory. Kelly waived preliminary examination, pleading guilty before F. E. Saltmarsh, Justice of the Peace at Miller, So. Dak., and was bound over to the Circuit Court on Two Thousand Dollars bail.

Kelly is 29 years of age and has three small children. Maximum sentence on the crime of which he has admitted his guilt is ten years in the State Penitentiary. The criminal complaint was signed by D. C. Walsh, Assistant State's Attorney. The insurance loss was over Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Kelly's reason for the forgeries and embezzlement was that he was spending too much money for good times and was always hard-up. He admitted he spent too much money for liquor. An elevator operator who forges checks is indeed trying to get into prison quickly. Forgery is one of the simplest crimes to detect and the punishment is severe and well it should be. A forger thinks that he alone knows his grim and hideous secret; and he does know it alone for awhile. But with the detection and apprehension comes the ruin of reputation and integrity.



Owen A. Kelley, Ree Heights, S. D., confesses to burning elevator.

HAVE YOU BOOKS

that will facilitate your keeping an accurate record of all wheat delivered at your elevator by each grower of your territory?

DO NOT overlook the U. S. Government's requirement that you must report on these deliveries and collect the penalty on any wheat delivered in excess of grower's allotment.

YOUR RECORDS of wheat received from each farmer should be clear, complete and easily accessible to government inspectors. You are expected to collect the penalty of 49 cts. per bushel due from each grower for each bushel delivered at your elevator in excess of his allotment. Co-operating producers must show white marketing card — Form wheat 511.

WHITE CARD will not be issued to co-operators or non-co-operators until they have satisfied the County Committee as to the amount of their excess production.

Either of the books described below will facilitate the keeping of an accurate record of wheat delivered at your elevator by producers:

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight, 5 lbs. Order Form 23. **Price \$4.00, plus postage.**

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. **Price \$3.00, plus postage.**

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Clarksville, Ark.—Scott's Feed Store opened for business May 31, celebrating the occasion with an all-day program of entertainment featuring music and refreshments to which the public was invited. Guy Matlock is manager of the local store which is owned by A. J. Scott who also conducts a similar business at Van Buren.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. D. Lotts has been granted a license to operate a poultry feed grinding and selling business here.

Chowchilla, Cal.—Gallarda Bros. moved their grain, feed, seed and fertilizer business to the Cardwell Warehouse, opening for business there June 1.

Los Angeles, Cal.—H. W. Amelung was elected president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. Other officers and directors of the exchange include John R. Garvey, vice-pres.; F. E. Devenporf, treas.; C. G. White, sec'y; and C. H. Bates, H. V. Nootbar, G. M. McDowell and O. H. Blasingham, the latter retiring president who remains on the board of directors.

Petaluma, Cal.—Following conferences in which a compromise wage settlement was effected, the five-day strike of Local 1-6 Longshoremens & Warehousemen's Union ended June 6, the men returning to their jobs at five of the six major mills. Return of the men to the Poultry Producers plant, affected by the strike, was contingent upon the settlement of the strike of the egg workers at the co-operative's plant in Santa Rosa.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Bakersfield Grain Co. plant was completely destroyed by fire early June 11. A minor dust explosion followed immediately by a thundering explosion hurled sections of the frame structure into surrounding streets, and the blaze engulfed the building from wall to wall before a fire alarm could be sounded. While cause of the fire was not determined, it is believed the blaze had been smoldering several hours prior to the first explosion and may have been started by a spark during the grinding of alfalfa meal. Owners of the plant, A. W. Blasingham and W. E. Peters, are continuing business in temporary headquarters at the old Kern Brewing Co. building, Union and Oregon Sts.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—C. N. Bawlf, 48, well known in the grain trade, died recently after an illness of several months. He was a son of the late Nicholas Bawlf, pioneer Winnipeg grain merchant and founder of the N. Bawlf Grain Co. Two brothers have been members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for many years. L. D. Bawlf, another brother and a former member of the Exchange, is a squadron leader in the R. C. A. F.

Ottawa, Ont.—Twenty-nine terminal or interior grain elevators in Canada and three in the United States are owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the federal government, it has been announced. The trade and commerce department said that none of the eight elevators under its control was used exclusively by the government for storage on its own behalf. One Canadian government elevator at Port Arthur was leased to a firm at an annual minimum rental of \$57,000. The national harbors board reported 15 elevators under its administration, with six leased to private concerns. The Canadian National Railways reported six elevators under its control in Canada and three in the United States. Five were leased to private interests.

Winnipeg, Man.—A bronze plaque in memory of James A. Richardson, internationally known and prominent in Canadian grain trade, was unveiled here at Ravenscourt School's end-of-term service, on June 8.

Streetsville, Ont.—D. W. Reid, 85, of D. W. Reid & Sons, died recently. He had a fall some time ago by which he fractured a hip. The shock of the injury is believed to have been a contributing cause of death.

COLORADO

Otis, Colo.—I have bought the Roy E. Chilcoat Elevator which I have operated under lease for several years and am doing some repairing and putting in a new 15-ton 28 ft. Soweigh Heavy Duty Truck Scale.—T. P. Rehder.

Holyoke, Colo.—The Holyoke Co-op. Ass'n is building a 50,000-bu. addition to its local elevator. The new unit, 22x56 ft. x 50 ft. high is being constructed by Eek Olson. A small storage addition also is being built to replace the shed on the west side of the elevator that was razed.

Holyoke, Colo.—Construction of an addition to the Reimer-Smith Grain Co. elevator is nearing completion. The new unit is 65 ft. long, 30 ft. wide at one end and 20 ft. wide at the other, and about 30 ft. high, with a storage capacity of more than 50,000 bus., giving the company a total of about 175,000 bus.

Denver, Colo.—Woodcamp, Inc., recently purchased the grain and feed business formerly operated as the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co. J. W. "Bill" Campbell is vice-president-manager and E. G. Woodbridge, sec'y-treas. The firm has purchased a membership in the Denver Grain Exchange and will operate a wholesale grain, feed and ingredient business with its main office and elevator here.

ILLINOIS

Piper City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has purchased a new electric coal conveyor.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. is installing a new truck scale with 24-ft. platform.

Beardstown, Ill.—Cargill, Inc., has awarded contract to the H. G. Onstad Co. for construction of its terminal elevator on ground recently leased on Main St.

Alhambra, Ill.—The Alhambra Grain & Feed Co. recently installed a Western Gyration Cleaner and Western Pitless Shelter.

Wapella, Ill.—The C. W. Thorp warehouse building recently was damaged when a customer's truck side-swiped the structure.

Sicily (Tovey p. o.), Ill.—The Midland Grain Co. is weighing over a new 20-ton Soweigh Scale, with wood deck 24x9 ft., and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Henkel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—Robert Politsch of Compton, manager of the Henkle Grain Co. elevator, and Miss Hazel Preston were married June 11. They will reside in Mendota.

Saunemin, Ill.—George J. Carson, manager of the Saunemin Elvtr. Co., for the past 30 years, was taken suddenly ill June 7 and his condition was reported, recently, as serious.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Cissna Park Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a new Soweigh Scale, 30-ton with concrete deck, 34x10 ft., and direct reading type recording beam.

Moweaqua, Ill.—Frank Compton, manager of the Moweaqua Grain Co., was guest speaker for the Rotary Club recently, giving an interesting talk and outline of the operation of a country elevator.

Flagg (Rochelle p. o.), Ill.—George L. Carolus recently resigned his position with the Flagg elevator, effective May 31, which he has held for over 29 years. Donald Ewing of Steward has succeeded him.

Meriden, Ill.—The old office of the Farmers Co-operative & Supply Co. is being taken down and another one will be built by Sutton & Son to replace it. The new office will be 16 x 38 ft. with a basement and furnace.

Ficklin, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator was badly damaged by fire June 18 and 9,000 bus. of wheat, most of it government owned, destroyed. The residence of Edwin Woodworth, elevator manager, also was damaged.—P. J. P.

Lomax, Ill.—William R. Butler, employed at the Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co. elevator, severely burned one of his hands recently when he attempted to check the fall of a hand-operated man lift at the plant. The counter-balance weight of the lift had become unfastened, and when he stepped on the elevator there was nothing to hold it. He fell about 25 feet, his hand grasping the rope checking the force of the fall but being badly burned from the friction as a result.

Decatur, Ill.—Grain dealers and officials of farmers' elevator companies met in the St. Nicholas Hotel June 19 to discuss marketing of the 1941 wheat crop with reference to marketing quotas, loans, and storage and transportation. Principal speakers scheduled to appear were R. O. Dueringer, commodity loan supervisor; Joseph R. Chapman, performance supervisor, both of the local AAA office. L. E. Mellinger, director of district 6 of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, was in charge of the meeting.

Springfield, Ill.—The senate on June 23 passed a bill to increase the maximum legal length of trucks and buses from 35 to 40 ft. and the maximum legal axle loads from 16,000 to 18,000 lbs. Sr. Frank Ryan (D. Chicago), author of the bill, in explaining the measure before roll call stated it applied only to buses. This was the case as it had been written when introduced, but June 20 amendments sponsored by the state highway department were adopted, making the increase apply to trucks as well as buses. The senate was not told about these amendments before the roll call. The measure passed by a vote of 27 to 6 with 19 members not voting. A few minutes later another bill applying directly and openly to trucks and tractor semitrailer combinations, increasing the legal maximum length from 35 to 40 ft., was called on motion of Sr. Arthur Bidwill (R. River Forest) and received only 22 affirmative votes, four less than the minimum for passage.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Baisley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Springfield, Ill.—A public hearing before the senate, sitting as a com'te of the whole, June 18 disclosed heated opinions on whether the maximum length for trucks and semi-trailers shall be increased from 35 to 40 ft. and whether the maximum axle loads shall be raised from 16,000 to 18,000 lbs.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships in the Board of Trade sold at \$140, an increase of \$15; posted offers of memberships were at \$450.

Harry S. Carroll, who became a member of the Board of Trade in 1908 and was connected with cash grain firms and in recent years a pit broker, passed away June 22.

Robert E. McCarthy, 79, until May 31 treasurer of E. W. Bailey & Co., and a member of the Board of Trade since 1903, after two weeks' vacation is returning to the pits as a floor trader on the board.

Leand and Charlie Douglass, of Boone, Ia., for many years identified with E. W. Bailey & Co., have gone with James E. Begley, also formerly a member of the Bailey firm. The new firm is located on the 11th floor, Board of Trade Bldg.

David R. Hopkins, Sr., 91, former Indianapolis, Ind., mill owner and at one time a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was found shot to death in Los Angeles, Cal., June 23. His widow stated he had been despondent because of illness following an automobile accident.

INDIANA

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Western Sheller.

Knightstown, Ind.—The Knightstown Elevator has installed a new 20-ton truck scale with 9x34-ft. deck.

Coatesville, Ind.—Daranall Bros. are building a concrete grain storage addition to their elevator.—H.H.H.

Curtisville, Ind.—A slipping belt caused a small fire loss in the Standard Elevator Co. plant on May 28.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Acme Evans Co. recently sustained a small loss in a feed conveyor in Mill "B."

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Co-op., Inc., recently installed a truck dump at its Beech Grove terminal elevator.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co. has installed a new Gruendler Supreme Slow-Speed Hammer Mill with 75-h.p. motor.

Nora (Broad Ripple p. o.), Ind.—L. M. Neidlinger and Charles Cook who recently purchased the local elevator have sold the plant to Asa Auraden.

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. has installed a new 20-ton truck scale with 9x34-ft. deck, and is building a 24x60-ft., one-story warehouse.

Vincennes, Ind.—Owen Causey, for the last two years manager of the Lake Milling Co. at Richmond, Ind., is new manager of the Knox County Feed Co.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Lowell Hoit & Co. have opened an office here in the Farmers & Merchants National Bank building, with Don W. Jones in charge.

Grand View, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. has installed a feed grinder and mixing department, fitted with a 2-ton feed mixer and a 30-h.p. Gruendler Supreme Hammer Mill.

Mulberry, Ind.—A 20,000-bu. cribbed storage addition is under construction for the Mulberry Grain Co. The company has installed a 20-ton truck scale with 9x34-ft. deck.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The fire damaged buildings of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills have been purchased by a wrecking company and are being torn down and the debris removed.

Evansville, Ind.—The machinery of the new river elevator under construction by Robert Morris on the banks of the Ohio River about six miles south of here will be driven by electricity, using totally enclosed motors and starters.—H.H.H.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana farmers pay \$44,000,000 a year for the privilege of having weeds on their farms or about \$200 per farm, Oliver C. Lee, Purdue University extension weed specialist, estimates. Most farmers have experienced a reduction in corn, wheat, and other crops because weeds were so numerous that they robbed the soil of its fertility and moisture.

Greenwood, Ind.—Graham Grain Co. has practically completed remodeling operations at its elevator here a few miles out of Terre Haute, where it has 45,000 bus. of storage space in two large steel bins.

Carmel, Ind.—The Zionsville Grain Corp. has been organized 100 shares, \$100 par value; feed and grain business; Kay B. Cook, Charles Y. Foster, Dallas S. Foster, Claude C. Major and Marcus E. Kendall.

Richmond, Ind.—The Wayne County Farm Bureau Co-op. recently installed a slow speed hammermill with screen change, crusher feeder and magnetic separator, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Logansport, Ind.—The Logansport Elvtr. Co., managed by Charles Shuman, has installed two 50-h.p. low speed Gruendler Supreme Hammer Mills, one at its elevator north of the river, the other at its south elevator.

Modoc, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., managed by R. O. Naylor, plans to build an extension on the driveway of its 15,000-bu. elevator to modernize its feed grinding and mixing operations and its facilities for retail sales of feeds, seeds, and farm supplies.

Crete (Lynn p. o.), Ind.—The 10,000-bu. elevator of the Bowen Elvtr. Co. has been improved with installation of a Sidney Corn Sheller, a Sidney Husk Reel, and a small grain cleaner. The diesel power operated elevator is owned and operated by Henry W. Bowen, with Donald B. Shaw as local manager.

Mooreland, Ind.—The Mooreland Grain Co., under the management of V. E. Pierce, has doubled the size of its one-story office by building an 18x30-ft. concrete block (to match the original) addition, divided into three rooms, a private bookkeeping office, a furnace room, and a seed storage room. The old office has been converted into a merchandise sales room, with a high counter around the scale beam. A picture of the completed building will appear in a future number of the Journals.

Vincennes, Ind.—Under construction and expected to be completed soon for the Atlas Mills, subsidiary of General Foods, Inc., is a new truck receiving and cleaning addition to their 400,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator, being built by Jones & Hettelsater Const. Co. It features a high, 12 ft. wide driveway fitted with a 700-bu. grate-covered receiving sink and a 40 ft. Kewanee Truck and Semi-Trailer Truck Lift, two Western Corn Cleaning Machines, a Western Corn Sheller, an Eureka Special No. 15 Cleaner for wheat, a B. & L. Continuous Belt Employee's Elevator, a 3,500-bu. per hour leg with 20 inch D. P. Buckets, and a 30-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with dial and printomatic for recording weights. The company's office also is being remodeled.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at its called meeting in the Anthony Hotel June 9, in plans to entertain the National Hay Ass'n in convention here July 28 and 29, appointed the following as chairmen of their respective com'tes, to appoint their assistants: Finance Com'te, Avon Burk, Decatur; Main Entertainment Com'te, Eugene Kraus, Ft. Wayne; Ladies Entertainment Com'te, Mrs. J. M. Carmer, Ft. Wayne; Reception Com'te, O. E. Hull, South Whitley. Claude Barnes, of Goodrich Bros., Winchester, led a discussion of the regulation of the new wheat marketing contract, which proved to be very interesting, some of its requirements causing those present amused wonder of what was coming next. Roy L. Mossburg, Warren, presided at the meeting.—L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, is opening a branch office here.

Hull, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Lumber Yard is installing a new 30-ton scale.

Thor, Ia.—Earl Palmer is new manager of the local Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator.

Spencer, Ia.—A new 25-ton Soweigh Scale has been installed at the Wilson Coal & Grain Co. elevator.

Corning, Ia.—Hogan & Hinck report an electrical damage to a motor caused by lightning on June 8.

Thompson, Ia.—The new 45,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion.

Granger, Ia.—Several coal sheds at the Granger Grain Co. elevator were destroyed by fire recently.

Altoona, Ia.—R. H. Burgett, of Burgett Bros., has purchased two idle elevators here from O. H. Pearson.

Tabor, Ia.—The Schroeder elevator in North Tabor is adding a 24 x 24 ft. bin to enlarge its storage capacity.

Bristow, Ia.—The Bert Pooley Elevator office is being remodeled and enlarged. Linus Merfeld is manager of the business.

Portsmouth, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has transferred Floyd Peterson from Redfield to its local elevator where he is manager.

Belmond, Ia.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe at the Greenland Elvtr. Co. recently by someone who broke into the office.

Battle Creek, Ia.—The O. O. Spotts Grain Co. has rebuilt its cleaning equipment and plans to cover its elevator with metal roofing and siding.

Washington, Ia.—Ralph L. Livingston, at one time a partner in the Samson & Livingston Elvtr Co. here, died at University Hospital, Iowa City, June 9.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator recently voted to amend its articles of incorporation, placing the company under the 100 per cent co-operative law of 1935.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Valley Mills was visited by thieves the night of June 6, and about \$40 worth of post-dated checks were stolen. James Bertelson is owner of the plant.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The Pomeroy Co-operative Grain Co. is weighing over a new 30-ton Soweigh Dump Scale, with a platform 36 ft. long and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Fonda, Ia.—Lynn Wilde was severely injured in a recent fall while working on a new addition of the Guy F. Wilde elevator. His foot was broken and he sustained a bad back injury.

Bayard, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Howell Verti-Lift Distributing System complete with a full set of Howell Steel Bin Spouting and a new seamless steel direct spout.

Plainfield, Ia.—J. Roach & Sons have completed construction of their modern mill and elevator and are now operating the plant, offering a complete service thruout its several departments.

Glidden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant with the installation of two Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drives, together with new Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups. Geo. Todd Const. Co. did the work.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of
Questions and Answers

No. 10 *Is the Mediterranean moth a pest of grain bins?*

No; it is primarily a pest of flour mills. Though not similar in appearance or habits, it is often popularly confused with the Indian meal moth, a serious pest of corn cribs, granaries and elevator bin surfaces in recent years.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Holland, Ia.—Jerry Peters recently sold his elevator to Raymond Belz of Conrad, Ia. Possession will be given Aug. 1. Max Belz, son of the new owner, will move here from Faulkner, Ia., to operate the local elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n recently enrolled the following new members: Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City; Schulte Grain Co., Alexander; G. R. Clark, Jamaica; John DeJong, Des Moines; Early Farmers Elvtr. Co., Early; P. O. Murray, Ulmer; Rooster Flour & Feed Mills, Dubuque.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. recently at its stockholders' meeting declared a dividend of 12%. A business volume of \$147,833 was done in the past year. All officers were re-elected as was Geo. Beenken as manager and treasurer of the company.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—A revision of the capital structure of local farm service companies is expected before Sept. 1 in compliance with a ruling by Attorney-General John M. Rankin that the "organization stock" which the parent Farm Service Co. holds in the numerous county farm service companies "is not in fact stock in the corporation in the legal sense of the word."

Des Moines, Ia.—The new state fertilizer law has gone into effect, replacing one passed several years ago. It requires every manufacturer of fertilizer to register brands or trademarks with the state department of agriculture and to label each bag or package of fertilizer with a label guaranteeing the amount of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and available potash present. It also required manufacturers to report their total sales to the department of agriculture each six months and to pay a 10c inspection fee on each ton of their product sold in Iowa.

Cherokee, Ia.—Possession of the Weart & Lysaght elevator to its recent purchasers, R. A. Scott of Albert City, Ia., and L. B. Darling of Cleghorn, will be given July 15. The coal business will be retained and operated by James F. Weart Co. The elevator will be operated as the Farmers Co-op. Co., but as another unit of the Cleghorn Co., that is operating also at Quimby. Mr. Scott will be manager of the local unit while Mr. Darling will remain at Cleghorn. The new owners will install a concrete deck truck scale, grain cleaner and dust treater for seed grain, and make other improvements in the local elevator.

KANSAS

Plainville, Kan.—The Morrison Grain Co. has installed a new balancer on the scale platform.

Yates, Kan.—A fire at the Brunner Mill & Elvtr. recently did a small amount of damage.

Homewood, Kan.—The Southwestern Grain Co. plant was slightly damaged by high winds recently.

Arma, Kan.—The Arma Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Western Gyrating Cleaner, sold by the White Star Co.

Delphos, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co. reported a small amount of damage at its plant from recent high winds.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Hart Lumber & Grain Co. of Randall, Kan., has taken over the Rock Island Co. Elevator, and is cleaning and repairing the buildings in readiness for the harvest.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Crib. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



Herndon, Kan.—The Beaver Valley Roller Mills Co. has completed a storage bin addition to its local elevator.

Broughton, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator has been purchased by the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

LaHarpe, Kan.—LaHarpe Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator was slightly damaged by high winds recently.

Mulvane, Kan.—Work on the 70,000-bu. grain storage addition to the Equity Exchange elevator is practically completed.

Rexford, Kan.—The Rexford midget mill, built in 1920 by Cris Knudson, is being torn down and the material moved away.

Viola, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased the elevator property of the Viola Grain Co.

Abilene, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, half-ton capacity with motor drive.

Ransom, Kan.—The Ransom Farmers Union recently rebuilt its elevating leg and installed new Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups.

Sawyer, Kan.—H. E. Cole of Salina, Kan., has been employed as manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange, taking up his work there June 1.

Strickler (Solomon p. o.), Kan.—The Commander Larabee Milling Co. elevator, on the abandoned W. N. W. railroad, has been moved to Iuka.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator has improved its local office and repaired its plant, A. G. Jones, manager, announced.

South Haven, Kan.—The William Kopper Grain Co. has added a 14,000-bu. storage bin to its elevator, increasing the plant's storage capacity to 55,000 bus.

Jamestown, Kan.—A. N. Reid, who was manager of the Lindsborg Milling Co. elevator here for many years, died June 20 at the home of his son at Ellsworth, Kan.

Hudson, Kan.—Herman Hullman, living north of here, has erected a 10,000-bu. elevator on his farm. Equipment installed includes an air lift. The elevator is for his personal use.

Lawrence, Kan.—Underwood & Sons are adding additional bins with 12,000 bus. storage capacity at their plant. Two bins, 16 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high are being constructed.

Almena, Kan.—The G. H. Graham elevator has been remodeled, its storage bins enlarged and repaired and the mechanical equipment overhauled in anticipation of the harvest.

Satanta, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator has resumed operations with Forest Brown as manager. The elevator, closed several years, will be kept open throughout the year.

Milton, Kan.—The new elevator nearing completion by C. C. Smith is 62 ft. high; has a 14-ft. pit; is equipped with modern, fast-handling machinery, and has a storage capacity of 40,000 bus.

Bogue, Kan.—Bruce Frazee, manager of the C. E. Robinson Mill & Elvtr. Co. in a fall of about four feet into the pit recently injured one of his hips. He was taken to a Hays hospital for treatment.

Leoti, Kan.—The Kliesen Grain Co. recently installed 11-inch rubber covered cup belt; D. P. Cups; manlift; Ball Bearing Buffalo Blower; spouting; Englehart Spout Blower, all sold by the White Star Co.

Washington, Kan.—C. E. Foley of Corbin on June 2 became manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, the ass'n being controlled by the same local directors that have been in charge for several years.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas warehouse receipts now are tax exempt under the new grain bushelage tax law that became effective Mar. 2, 1941. The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n helped to obtain this fair tax system.

Liberal, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. held the formal opening of its new offices and service station on May 31. Jess Mortimer at the same time celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his association with the elevator as manager.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Bucklin Co-op. Exchange has purchased the Gould Grain Co. elevator and leased the large galvanized machine shed of the Birney Motor Supply Co., giving it a grain storage capacity of approximately 60,000 bus.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Carl Ritchey, formerly with the B. C. Christopher office at Joplin, has been transferred to the company's local office, to be in charge of grain futures and stocks. He succeeds Robert Lamphere who will be transferred elsewhere.

Gorham, Kan.—J. Lynch & Co. of Salina have purchased the Robinson Milling Co. elevator and will operate it in the future under their name. J. Lynch & Co. also own the Benso Grain Co. elevator. Elsie Benso is manager in charge of both elevators.

Spearsville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is considering erection of a locker plant. A com'ite was appointed some time ago to investigate and report on a locker system and an effort is being made to get an expression of opinion from those who would be interested in the plan.

Lewis, Kan.—Charles Fossey, formerly of Sawyer, Kan., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. Loren Brown, employed at the elevator for the past three years, has been promoted to the position held by Denzil McKinney, the latter resigning to take up farming.

Marysville, Kan.—Gilbert Anson Howell, 61, died of a heart attack at his home here June 2. In other business since 1938, he was previously manager of the Marietta Stock & Grain Co., Marysville Roller Mills, Axtell Farmers Union elevator, and the Oketo Mill & Elevator Co.—R. R. J.

Scottsville, Kan.—The Farmers Union is building a 60,000-bu. grain elevator, a metal clad frame structure, to be equipped with modern grain handling machinery. The company's old elevator still stands and is in serviceable condition. A truck scale is being installed at the new plant.

Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. has stepped up its handling capacity from 1,400 to 2,200 bus. per hour by the installation of new high speed machinery which included a 10-h.p. electric motor with head gear totally enclosed and a new elevator belt equipped with speed buckets.

Wilson, Kan.—The B. W. Kyner Elevator has opened a new department in which it will handle International Harvester Co. parts and implements. Porter Kyner will be in charge, the old Fisher property across the street from the elevator office having been remodeled to take care of the business.

Downs, Kan.—The grain dealers of this section held their second annual get-together meeting here on June 5. Plates at the banquet at the Hotel Lipton were laid for 125 guests. The meetings are held to promote friendly relations among the men and talk over problems of mutual interest and importance.

Mullenville, Kan.—The Equity Elevator, addition has been completed and the new tanks are ready to receive grain. The six 13-ft. bins, 80 ft. high, and interstice bins have a combined storage capacity of 70,000 bus., giving the company a capacity of 136,000 bus. E. E. French is manager of the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Newly elected officers and directors of the Hutchinson Board of Trade are D. B. Frazee, pres.; F. I. Houser, vice-pres.; C. J. Jennings, reappointed treas.; W. T. Macauley, reappointed sec'y; directors: George Bidwell, H. A. Davis, R. C. Davidson, A. V. Estes, J. V. Fleming, Fred Kieler, H. C. Morton.

Wichita, Kan.—The Red Star Mills has presented its 2,000,000 candlepower searchlight that was installed on top of the headhouse in 1926 to Kansas State College. J. B. McKay, manager, said the company has discontinued use of the bright light because the railroads complained it blinded engineers on incoming trains, and motorists coming down North Broadway also complained of the bright light. The Red Star light was the principal beacon of the city for many years. It is said its rays have been seen from a distance of 100 miles. The light, weighing more than a ton, cost the company \$5,500. The light will be used at Manhattan by the electrical engineering school for experimental purposes.

Secular-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY

WICHITA

OMAHA

Waterville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently purchased a warehouse from William Summers, adding to its storage space. The building was moved to a point adjoining the company's feed room and is being remodeled for use.

KENTUCKY

Jeffersontown, Ky.—The American Coal & Feed Co., a corporation, is closing up its business. In the future it will be conducted by Dora May VanKirk.

Magnolia, Ky.—V. L. Cantrell sold his iron-clad mill, known as the Magnolia Roller Mills, at auction on June 14 to W. W. Carden of Glendale, who is now operating the mill.

MICHIGAN

Weidman, Mich.—Fire destroyed the Kates Bros. grain elevator June 16.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Elvtr. Co. sustained a small fire loss on May 13.

Utica, Mich.—The Utica Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. day at Verona Hills Golf club June 12 was attended by 100 guests.

Lapeer, Mich.—A fire, possibly caused by tramps, damaged the Lapeer Grain Co., Inc., plant on May 29.

Carleton, Mich.—Kahlbaum Bros. recently installed in their elevator two Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drives.

Owosso, Mich.—The People's Grain Co. recently installed a 1½-ton Saginaw Vertical Mixer, sold by Flack-Pennell Co.

Union City, Mich.—The Randall Mill has been extensively remodeled, a 16x65-ft. metal marquee built over the porch being a part of the improvements made.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. recently installed a Bauer Grinder with 40-h.p. totally enclosed motor, screen change from floor above, sold by Flack-Pennell Co.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—L. E. Osmer, for 20 years manager of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange at Lansing, has started business here, under the name, Osmer Grain Co., dealing in grain and beans.

Parma, Mich.—Alger Hicks, St. John, has accepted a position as manager of the Co-op. Elevator, and will begin his duties July 1. For the last 18 years Mr. Hicks has been associated with the St. Johns Co-op. Co.

Mason, Mich.—Dee Bray has been named assistant manager for the Mason Elvtr. Co. Wayne Wert, manager of the Leslie (Mich.) Elevator will manage both the Mason and Leslie elevators of the Isbell line. Everett Garnett, who has been manager of the local elevator, resigned, effective June 29.

Allegan, Mich.—Representatives of all county grain elevators met with officials of the Allegan County AAA com'te and Floyd Hines, state superintendent of the state crop insurance department recently to discuss problems in relation to the recently approved wheat marketing quotas. Discussion centered around approval or disapproval of the elevator operators for storage of wheat under the marketing act.

MINNESOTA

Beardsley, Minn.—An addition is being constructed to the Farmers Elevator.

Ersine, Minn.—An attempt is being made to organize a Farmers Union Elevator.

Kenyon, Minn.—Carl Kispert has purchased the feed mill owned by Lyman Bausman.

New York Mills, Minn.—Jafet Tikkanen has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Darwin, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op, Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator has been opened for business.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. has installed a new scale and repaired its elevator.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Roy G. Floan is the new manager of the Detroit Elvtr. Co., succeeding C. E. Kelty.

Belview, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. recently sustained a small loss at its plant, the result of high winds.

Marshall, Minn.—D. S. Fisk is the new manager of the local branch of Cargill, Inc., succeeding Robert Parrott.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Barnesville Farmers Elvtr. Co. will add 12 steel bins with a 26,000-bu. capacity to its elevator.

Butterfield, Minn.—A spark from a locomotive recently set fire to the elevator siding of the Hubbard & Palmer elevator.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle Co-operative Warehouse Ass'n plant sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Hampton, Minn.—The Hampton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Inc., recently voted to sell its elevator to Commander Elvtr. Co.

Hawley, Minn.—Work on the 30,000-bu. annex to the Peavey Elevator has been completed. J. M. Root is manager of the plant.

Greenbush, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for construction of its 25,000-bu. elevator to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Elmore, Minn.—An annex is being constructed to the south elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which will have a storage capacity of 20,000 bus.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—A manufacturing plant for the processing of hemp and flax fibres is being opened here by the Hemlax Fibre Co. M. Elvestrom of Blue Earth is manager.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased two grain elevators, coal elevator, seed house, office, corn crib and all equipment from the 10 owners of the property of the old defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rockville, Minn.—The Rockville Elevator has been reopened for business with equipment for grinding and mixing feed. The plant is operated by Ambrose Weeres, who managed the Richmond Elevator until it burned recently.

Jackson, Minn.—T. G. Matyas, who recently resigned as manager of the Goodhue (Minn.) Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, will operate his 30,000-bu. elevator under construction here. The new plant will be ready for business by harvest time.

Burr, Minn.—The Burr Farmers & Supply Co. has widened and raised its driveway and installed a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale with type registering beam, a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift and a set of sectional steel dump grates.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—William J. Haughe, lumber yard manager in Dawson, Minn., has been named manager of the lumber department of the Redwood Falls Farmers Elevator, succeeding George Paton who resigned. He will enter on his new duties July 1.

Glenville, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. recently installed in its local elevator a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift, a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Calumet Cups, Howell Safety Man Lift, and a distributor with spouting and valves. H. Norin Stall had the contract.

Columbia Heights, Minn.—The Northwest Linseed Co. is moving into its plant on Fifth St. N. E., where it will begin operations about Aug. 1. The plant was purchased from the Ralston Purina Mills. An office and boiler plant will be added, doubling the company's present capacity. Capacity is expected to reach 2,000 bus. of flaxseed per day. Operations will include storage and processing of linseed.

Austin, Minn.—A series of Elevator Managers' schools will be held in the state in July, with meetings scheduled for barley and soybeans on July 7 here, and July 8 at Lakefield. A wheat school will be held on July 10 at Crookston, with barley the subject there on July 11. Grades, varieties, storage problems, etc., will be discussed, the meetings conducted by H. O. Putman, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; Harry Millman, federal grain supervisor, and the Milwaukee railroad.

DULUTH LETTER

At a directors' meeting of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. held June 17, C. C. Blair was named vice president.—F. G. C.

Improvements are being made on the grain and scale inspection building for the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

L. A. Ihle, of Thief River Falls, Minn., has been named a member of the state Board of Grain Appeals at Duluth, succeeding A. C. Sulerud, resigned.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Northwest Linseed Co. has moved to larger quarters on Fifth St., N. E. Frank Bergman is vice-president and general manager of the company.

Directors of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n on June 13 named the following officers: Howard L. McMillan, pres.; Robert G. Cargill, vice-pres.; L. C. Webster, sec'y-treas.

The Grain Shippers Ass'n of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce held its final meeting of the season combined with the annual golf tournament on June 9. Meetings will be resumed in the fall. A. G. Hessburg, president, announced.

Milton B. Lytle, Sr., 62, owner of the 65-year-old grain warehouse that burned May 7, faced with third degree arson charges, which he denied, unable to furnish \$5,000 bond, was held in the county jail following his indictment by the Hennepin County grand jury. Investigators

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worked constantly on the case when suspicions were aroused by the fact \$15,000 in insurance carried by Lytle was due to lapse eight hours after the fire broke out. Factors entering into the investigation as presented to the jury by Assistant County Attorney William G. Compton included: A five gallon oil can, contents of which were used to light night flares on a nearby street construction job, was found empty nearby; pictures of early-day mills had been removed from the building apparently for safe-keeping immediately before the fire; the fire was timed with the departure of a night crew at a nearby mill. The warehouse, known as the Harbor Elevator, was one of the oldest in the city, a six-story structure built 65 years ago. Lytle reportedly purchased the building for \$1 when the previous owner gave up plans to have it demolished because wreckers asked \$15,000 for the job. In declaring his innocence of the charge, Lytle said at the time of the fire salvage work was being done in the elevator by the Brooks Elvtr. Co., and none of his men were working there. The last of grain stored in the building by the government had been removed the day before the fire.

MISSOURI

Gifford, Mo.—A truck recently broke thru the scale platform of the Farmers Club of Gifford.

Aurora, Mo.—An electrical breakdown in the Majestic Flour Mill recently did some small amount of damage.

Marysville, Mo.—Gilbert A. Howell, 61, one time prominent grain dealer, was found dead in bed at his apartment June 2.

McGirk, Mo.—Luther Wood was recently elected assistant to Mgr. Chas. Hodder, of the M. F. A. Exchange. He succeeds Adolph Hegg, resigned.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. L. Steenhuis, who has been manager of the Dallas sales office for the Quaker Oats Co., has succeeded F. P. Vogt in the company's local office.

Jackson, Mo.—The Cape County Milling Co. is adding an elevator north of its present one. The company is dismantling its elevator at Puxico and moving it here.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n sponsored a meeting here the evening of June 19, to discuss handling of the 1941 wheat crop and means to promote better varieties of soft wheat in the state.

Kirkville, Mo.—Jack Bohrer an artist from Detroit, while on a visit to his parents here, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Bohrer, recently, made an oil sketch of the old Yarrow mill in its present state of ruin. The sketch is hanging in Dr. Bohrer's office.—P. J. P.

Salisbury, Mo.—Paul J. Peer of Mexico has purchased the Chariton County Milling Co. mill from M. D. Bell. The mill will be rebuilt, present equipment repaired and rebuilt, and new units added in the near future. The business will be operated as the Peer Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Sikeston, Mo.—The Scott County Milling Co. signed a one-year contract June 14 with the A. F. of L. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union, averting a threatened strike of 202 employees at the firm's plants here, at Oran and Dexter. The contract provided wage increases of 2½ to 10 cents an hour, 40 cents an hour minimum, but not a closed shop.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A grain grading school and meeting of millers and elevator men was held here June 24, under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University. Featured speakers on the program were J. Ross Fleetwood and J. R. Paulling, field corps specialists, and Gordon B. Nance, extension economist in marketing in the College of Agriculture. Other meetings of this sort were held thruout the state earlier this month.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—Sale of the McDaniel Milling Co., Inc., mill to the National Biscuit Co. is being negotiated. The indications are the latter company will take over the property July 1. W. M. Evans, sec'y-treas. of the McDaniel Milling Co., stated. The McDaniel Mill is owned by H. B. McDaniel, Springfield, Mo., and members of the McDaniel family. It is expected the new owners, upon consummation of the deal, will double the 300,000-bu. storage capacity of the 600-bbl. plant and enlarge its operations. Charles S. McGinnes, formerly head of the N. S. Sauer Mfg Co., Cherryvale, Kan., will be in charge of the mill if the deal is completed.—P. J. P.

Verona, Mo.—The Verona Farmers Sales Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire during the evening of June 2.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Benjamin L. Hargis, partner in and Kansas City manager of Lamson Bros. & Co., has announced his retirement from that association and from active business, effective June 30.

Hubert C. Edwards, Jr., Higginsville, has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from E. M. Jolley, deceased. The membership of P. E. Bowers was posted for sale to the exchange at the retirement price of \$2,500.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade will vote June 30 on an amendment to the rules that will create alternate memberships where a member is called into military service. A member firm or corporation thus would be relieved of payment of transfer fees.

Additional hazard lights are asked for on the river-rail grain elevator on the public levee in a request filed recently by William Green, supt. of the Fairfax Municipal airport. Two red warning lights have been functioning on top of the elevator headhouse, but lights are needed on other portions of the structure for air safety, Mr. Green advised.

Immediately following the fire that recently destroyed part of the plant of the Staley Milling Co., a completely equipped feed mill was leased in the vicinity and was in full operation within 24 hours. In leasing the temporary mill, Staley officials said that a larger mill now is planned and will be built adjacent to the company's new office building, now under construction.

About 150 farmers and allied interests attended the Johnson County, Kan., wheat demonstration on the Paul Uhlmann farm June 12. Dr. J. H. Parker, director of Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, was in charge. One hundred and twenty samples of wheat were displayed. Jack Leahy, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was the principal speaker, urging farmers to co-operate in the program for wheat improvement. Mr. Uhlmann, who is president of the Uhlmann Grain Co., was host to those who attended at a buffet luncheon.

MONTANA

Benchland, Mont.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator is being repaired and repainted, Al Weightman doing the work.

Laurel, Mont.—E. D. Calvert of Billings has taken over the agency of the Occident Elvtr. Co., succeeding Dean Tschache.

Ft. Benton, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elevator Co. has purchased the Imperial Elevator here. C. J. Higgins is manager.

Valier, Mont.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator has been repaired and painted, made ready for the harvest. Work was done by Al Weightman.

Edgar, Mont.—The Markerson Grain Co. is building a 45,000-bu. eight bin annex to its elevator. Work is being done by Al Weightman.

Laurel, Mont.—The B. B. Hageman Elvtr. Co. has its 40,000-bu. grain elevator under construction, contract having been let to Al Weightman.

Nashua, Mont.—A movement is on foot to organize local farmers to buy the Farmers Produce Co. elevator, now owned by the Atwood-Larson Co. William Grady, M. Boerschinger and Victor Cherney were named to investigate the proposition.

NEBRASKA

Pawnee City, Neb.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. recently sold its local elevator to the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Rockford, Neb.—A. L. Burroughs of the Rockford Elevator Co. reports 1,000 bus. of grain damaged in a recent flood.—R. R. J.

Gilead, Neb.—Lester Reed is new manager of the Fuller Grain Co.'s two elevators, coming here from Plymouth, Neb.—R. R. J.

Pickrell, Neb.—John De Buhr, manager of the Farmers Elevator, is building an addition to the plant, to be used as a room for grinding grain.

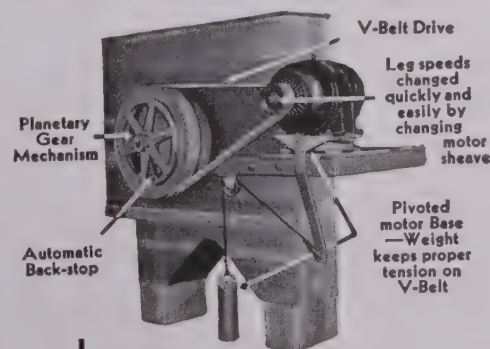
Diller, Neb.—The A. O. Cooper Co. elevator lost 2,700 bus. of corn in a flood June 8. Water was 18 ft. deep in the empty Farmers' elevator.—R. R. J.

Callaway, Neb.—W. W. Zentz has been placed in charge of the north elevator recently leased by the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., which has opened for business.

Steinauer, Neb.—900 bus. of grain, and a tank of fuel oil were lost in flood waters by the Steinauer Mills. The engine room was covered with a foot of mud.—R. R. J.

Carlisle (Davenport p. o.), Neb.—"Chuck" Witt is new manager of the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Delbert Witt who was transferred to Shickley.

Bertrand, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher Grain Co. of Kansas City has purchased the elevator formerly known as the C. B. Seldomrige Mill and will do a general grain business here, operating a federal warehouse in the annex. Grinding equipment will be installed later. Don Mintun is the local manager, coming here from Blencoe, Ia.



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Humboldt, Neb.—We are adding 12,000 bus. storage space to our No. 2 elevator which will give us about 90,000 bus. storage capacity here. —The A. O. Cooper Co., Guy L. Cooper, pres.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Flood waters caused 22,000 bushels of corn in ten CCC steel bins to swell and burst the bins recently. All grain was then carried away by the Nemaha River.—R. R. J.

Friend, Neb.—The Acme Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant has been sold to the Kassik Milling Co. of Milligan. Fred Kassik will be in charge and the plant will be converted into a feed mill and warehouse.

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Bladen Grain Co. has leased the north elevator of the Blue Hill Grain Co., effective Aug. 5. Harold Boom, who has charge of the elevator, will continue in his capacity as manager.

Arlington, Neb.—The 40,000-bu. addition to the Farmers Elevator, owned by Art Gifford, will be completed about July 10. It will have four bins, each 20 x 24 ft. and 23 ft. high. Car loading facilities and a truck dump are being installed.

Blair, Neb.—Albert Sprick, farmer of the Rose Hill neighborhood, has completed a fireproof, 10,000-bu. circular elevator on his farm. The structure has a built-in grinder and mixer connected with the elevating equipment, and is equipped with modern, fast handling machinery.

Dawson, Neb.—Thousands of bushels of corn in steel storage bins of the CCC here and at Salem were lost when the bins burst when flood water swelled the grain. About 12 of the 18 bins here burst and the grain was washed away. Nearly all of the bins at Salem burst. At the two places approximately 125,000 bus. of corn were stored.

Shickley, Neb.—Delbert Witt, formerly manager of the Farmers Terminal Elevator at Carlisle, has succeeded his father, Charles Witt, as manager of the local Farmers Terminal elevator. The elder Mr. Witt, whose health has not been good, will act as extra man and general advisor for the local elevator and also the one at Carlisle.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange will conduct a grain grading school on the exchange floor Sunday, June 29. A complete short course in the science of grading barley, wheat and corn will be given free to visiting grain men. Harry Clark, chief inspector of the Board of Trade, will conduct the school, assisted by representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

McCook, Neb.—J. M. Zimbelman, St. Francis, Kan., was elected president at the annual meeting of the Equity Union Grain Co. here. Other officers selected were vice-pres., Wilson Peters, Goodland, Kan.; sec.-treas., Otto Pecha, Kansas City, Mo.; and directors, O. H. Hatfield, Copeland, Kan., Fred Salzman, Yuma, Colo., Thorp Asp, Holdrege, Neb., and Frank Hoyt, McCook, Neb.—R. R. J.

Burr Oak (Eddyville p. o.), Neb.—The Burr Oak Mill & Elvtr. Co., owned by H. E. Brown and John Robertson has been sold to S. D. Evans, C. A. Romeiser and H. E. Landry of Salina and will be operated under the name of Burr Oak Grain & Feed Co. These men are connected with the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. of Salina and will operate their elevator thru that company.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Fred Nazum, who has managed the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. office at Falls City for five years, has been named to work at the company's new terminal elevator here. Others named for employment here are James Barta, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Paul, Neb., and E. J. Von Gillern, for 35 years a local employe of the Duff Grain Co.

NEW YORK

New Berlin, N. Y.—The plant of the I. L. Richer Co. was damaged when lightning struck the building on May 31.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Thomas S. Nichols, 87, grain and flour dealer for over 50 years, died recently, after an illness of three months.

NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—J. A. Semmens of Kimball, Minn., is the new manager of the J. C. Miller Elevator.

Cando, N. D.—E. L. Martin is the new manager of the Peavey Elevator here, succeeding Walter Brower.

Hazleton, N. D.—Lightning struck the Russell-Miller Milling Co. Elevator No. 2 on May 25 doing some small damage before the fire that followed could be extinguished.

Adams, N. D.—Fire occurring in the flour storage section of the Adams Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant on May 24 was quickly extinguished by means of first aid equipment.

Forman, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently improved its grain receiving facilities with the installation of a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Fargo, N. D.—The Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the two elevators formerly owned by Cargill, Inc., thereby adding 80,000 bus. storage capacity to its elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Contracts for erection of a 50,000-bu. elevator at the state mill and removal and repair of the present 20,000-bu. elevator to a point about 100 ft. from the present site have been awarded J. H. Fisch Co. A modern grain cleaner will be installed in the new elevator. Work was started June 16.

West Fargo, N. D.—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co. is building a 70,000-bu. addition to its local plant, increasing its storage capacity here to more than 225,000. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract. The company also is adding a grain drier of large capacity, equipped to handle and dry all types of grain built by the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

Hoving (Gwinner p. o.), N. D.—The Hoving Grain Co. installed in its new elevator a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift with sectional steel dump grates, direct connected geared head drives with Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Atlas Rubber Belts, Calumet Cups, duplex safety manlift, Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale, Gerber Double Distributor, Howell Roller Bearing Boots and Steel Bin Spouting. Ray Patterson had the contract.

OHIO

Union City, O.—The Pierce Elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Richwood, O.—Lenox Elevator was damaged slightly by high winds last month.

Hebron, O.—Babcock Bros. sustained a small loss at their plant recently, from high winds.

Mount Gilead, O.—High winds caused a small amount of damage at the Buckeye Milling Co. plant.

Lilly Chapel, O.—Sark & Plum, Inc., recently sustained a small loss at their plant, the result of high winds.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Fairbanks Scale with 18x 28-ft. platform.

Napoleon, O.—The Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. is being managed by Gerald Young, formerly of Stryker.

Celina, O.—Lightning entering on power wires May 22 did some damage in the Celina Equity Exchange Elevator.

Sabina, O.—DeWine & Hamma recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Russia, O.—The Russia Equity Exchange Co. reported a small property damage sustained at its plant from recent high winds.

Toledo, O.—L. S. Kirby has been made traffic manager of the Norris Grain Co., filling the vacancy caused by the recent death of William H. Meyer.

Malvern, O.—J. B. Steinberger has sold the Valley Flour Mills and water rights to parties in Detroit. Ill health has caused him to dispose of his milling interests.

Ney, O.—Gaining entrance thru a rear door, thieves robbed the safe of the Ney Elvtr. Co. of approximately \$100 in cash and \$425 in checks during the night of June 7.

West Liberty, O.—The J. H. Craig elevator, 80,000 bu. storage capacity complete with drier, will be ready for operation about July 1. The structure is 130 ft. high, with five bins.

Dayton, O.—V. E. Herter & Co. recently installed new equipment including two vertical two-ton mixers complete with vertical mounted motors, V-belt drives; a high speed large capacity elevator, complete, and several motors and drives, all material furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Pemberton, O.—The Pemberton Farmers Exchange Ass'n will install a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader soon. R. N. Clay is manager of the elevator and general farm supply properties.

Derby, O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co. has erected two loading stations, additional feed and loading rooms and made extensive improvements at its elevator in anticipation of the harvest.

Vanlue, O.—Daniel C. Crates, 68, manager of the Vanlue Grain & Supply Co. for 13 years until he retired from business two months ago, died June 5 in McKittrick Hospital at Kenton following an illness of six days of pulmonary embolism.

Conneaut, O.—The Conneaut Grain & Fuel Co. will build a one-story brick room, with 3,500 ft. of floor space both on the main floor and in the basement, on the site of the company's present seed store and office. The new structure will be completed by Sept. 1.

Valley City, O.—The B. H. L. Elvtr. & Supply Co. held its annual get-together of patrons and public in the concern's warehouse the day and evening of June 14. A program of free motion pictures, dancing, music, speeches and refreshments was enjoyed with gifts for all attending.

New Hampshire, O.—New equipment recently purchased and installed by the New Hampshire Grain Co., which is managed by C. R. Swartz, includes a 16-inch hammer mill and magnetic separator, and new heavy-duty Ford Truck for hauling heavy loads. Contemplated for the future is a new office with new truck scale, and display space for merchandise.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Tremont Exchange, Tremont City; Kolb Feed Mill, Wauseon; City Cash Feed Store, Lima; Middendorf Elvtr., Middendorf, O.; Chas. W. Devers, Union City, Ind.; Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan; Seed-buro Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Palestine, O.—The Palestine Elevator, owned by C. D. Forney of Forney Feed Stores, Dayton, and locally managed by Ralph Oliver, which was placed in operation six months ago, has been undergoing a complete overhauling. Contemplated for the future is a further increase in the storage capacity of this 10,000-bu. elevator which operates without the advantages of railroad transportation. A large grain bin will be added.

Greenville, O.—The Greenville Farmers Exchange, operated by G. D. Stedman, has installed a new Sidney one-ton Vertical Feed Mixer besides its old 1½-ton mixer of the same make and has placed a diverting valve in a spout from the hammer mill's meal collector above these machines so that a batch mixing of feed formulas may be a continuous process. A picture of the new arrangement will appear in a future number of the Journals.

Crescent, O.—General Mills, Inc., has purchased the feed business of Glenn L. Miller and will operate under lease the mill and elevator as a part of the company's Farm Service Division. George Brenner and C. D. Feller will continue at the store. Mr. Miller, who has been in the feed and hay business in Defiance County for the past 15 years, and remains owner of the elevator and mill, will devote all of his time to the hay and alfalfa meal business, it was stated.

Piqua, O.—Fristoe & Fogt have sold their 60,000-bu. cribbed elevator, and 30,000-bu. corn crib to Earl Sever, a building wrecker, who now has the building torn down. The machinery was held back by the partners in the sale and most of this, except for the truck scale and two stands of elevator legs, has been sold. With this disposition of their elevator facilities, Fristoe & Fogt have retired from the grain business and now confine their business to feed, coal, fertilizer and farm supplies.

Lafayette, O.—The Lafayette Co-operative Co., which is managed by R. E. Clark, has purchased a two story residence adjoining its properties on the north, and will turn this shingle sided structure into a combination office and merchandise sales and display room. A new 15-ton truck scale with 9x30 ft. deck will be installed in a driveway leading past this building to the elevator, the warehouses and the feed mill. Display windows will replace standard residence windows; gas pumps will be installed at the front.

New Bremen, O.—John Wenning, operator of the Bremco Feed Mills, was severely bruised when he was thrown against the wall by the explosion of an air compressor. Fragments of the machinery were hurled thru the frame walls of the building, shattering glass in a nearby plant.

Maumee, O.—Due to the growing need the country over for elevator space the policy of the Anderson Elvtr. Co. has been changed from merchandising to warehousing grain, it has been announced. The elevator will co-operate with the U. S. government. The change in policy involves a great reduction in office detail and release of about half the office force heretofore employed. Operation of the elevator itself will not be affected. Harold Anderson, general manager stated, and no reduction in the operating personnel there will be made.

OKLAHOMA

Edmond, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has made extensive improvements at its elevator.

Hollis, Okla.—Carnie Bassel is new manager of the local elevator of the Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Guthrie, Okla.—We are enlarging our storage capacity about 80,000 to 90,000 bus.—Empire Elevator.

Gage, Okla.—Ross Pierson will act as manager of the Feuquay Grain Co.'s recently acquired elevator here.

Sharon, Okla.—Mr. Zahn has purchased the old Farmers Elevator from the government and is remodeling it.

Covington, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. has installed a new 34 ft. scale at its elevator of which W. B. Snyder is manager.

Nowata, Okla.—The Whitford Grain Co. recently purchased a combined sheller and boot with takeups from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

McQueen, Okla.—Henry Moore is new manager of the Adair-Morton Grain Co.'s local elevator. Storage capacity of the local plant has been increased 16,000 bus.

Gould, Okla.—Sam Carmack will manage the Adair-Morton Grain Co.'s local elevator. The company added 60,000 bus. of storage capacity to its 75,000 bus. here.

Beaver, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. has completely remodeled its machinery and added 10,000 bus. storage capacity at its elevator. John T. Leonard is manager.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Walter E. Timmie, 63, employee of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co. for the past 25 years, died of a heart attack June 2 in Wagoner, Okla.

Duke, Okla.—Troy Warren, formerly manager of the Adair-Morton Grain Co. elevator here before his transfer to the company's plant at Gould, has been returned here.

Mountain View, Okla.—Lightning struck the elevators of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n and the Chickasha Milling Co. recently, wrecking the switch boxes in both plants.

Minco, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Elevator, managed by Fred Albers, is adding new storage bins. The elevator's offices have been remodeled and a new feed grinder installed.

Morrison, Okla.—The Farmers' Trading Ass'n recently purchased a 1-ton vertical mixer with motor and drive and miscellaneous equipment from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Garrison Milling Co., G. H. Buxton, manager, has completed plans for erection of an addition to the elevator, of concrete and steel, costing \$20,000.—J. H. G.

Calumet, Okla.—F. M. Laughlin has increased his storage capacity at his elevator from approximately 15,000 to 75,000 bus. The new elevator is completed, added equipment has been installed which will double the handling capacity. He has added corn shelling machinery altho the cob house will not be constructed until later in the season. The office building has been remodeled also.

Comanche, Okla.—The Comanche Grain & Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt its elevator, destroyed by fire recently. The office has been moved closer to the main building and has been repaired and recovered.

Grandfield, Okla.—Tom Wright, owner and operator of the Wright Grain Co., has completed the erection of a 40 x 48 ft. iron-clad warehouse near the Kay tracks. The building will be used to store oats, both in sack and bulk.

Shattuck, Okla.—The Fuequay Grain Co., of Enid, recently purchased the James Grain Elevators located here and at Gage, as announced in the last issue of the Journals. Harry F. James, son of the founder, the late Chas. James, retires from the firm which has operated in the county for more than 35 years. The Fuequay Grain Co. operates some 40 elevators in the northwest section of Oklahoma and a large storage plant at Enid.

Vinita, Okla.—The final district meeting for the season of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here the night of June 14 with 30 representatives from 18 country stations in northwestern Oklahoma present. Keen interest in the several topics discussed was evidenced, Vice-Pres. E. S. Bouldin acting as chairman. H. N. Holmes, Federal Supervisor, was in attendance from Enid, and led the discussion on various kinds of wheat, telling also of the inspection service.

Woodward, Okla.—The Kimbell Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator south of here was badly damaged June 9 when an early morning cyclone swept thru the community, ripping buildings apart and devastating wheat fields previously estimated as the best crop in the history of the county. A giant tower toppled over on two large steel storage tanks at the plant, leaving them a twisted mass of wreckage. The bins, not yet completed, were of a unit of six under construction by the company. Damage at the elevator was estimated at approximately \$20,000.

Medford, Okla.—The Clyde Co-operative Ass'n celebrated the official opening of its new elevator on June 7. The elevator is Medford's largest and highest structure; twenty-two large grain bins are raised to a height of 120 ft. Along with the new storage elevator the company has announced the purchase of the filling station at the intersection of South Main St. and U. S. highway 81, formerly operated under lease by the Texas company. It is being remodeled thruout; the bulk plant and docks are being moved to lots adjoining the station. Herman Ciskowski has been named station operator. The new storage elevator brings the company's total capacity to 416,000 bus. Elevators are operated at Renfrow, Salt Fork, Nardin, Deer Creek and Clyde in addition to Medford. Bernard Blubaugh is manager of the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Lowden, Wash.—Ray Small is constructing a 30,000-bu. grain elevator here.

Lexington, Wash.—Orville Cutsforth is building a grain elevator on his ranch near here.

Wapato, Wash.—Harry Logan will build a 60x40 ft. addition to his Reservation Feed Mill.

Mockonema, Wash.—The Farmers Union Warehouse Co. has changed its name to Mockonema Elvtr. Co.

Huntsville, Wash.—Fullerton & Sons are adding two storage bins and enlarging the capacity of several others.

Whitstran (Prosser p. o.), Wash.—S. E. Sampson is building a bulking and loading platform here for the fall wheat.

Eltopia, Wash.—Clean-out windows are being put into bins at the local elevator and other work, not completed last summer, is being done.

Monroe, Wash.—Articles of incorporation for the West Coast Flax Ass'n, Inc., have been filed with the sec'y of state. Capitalized at \$98,000, to produce and process flax and other agricultural products. Incorporators are W. C. Robb, Emil W. Martin and Ralph A. Raven.

Jantz (Ruff p. o.), Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. is completing crib construction and an elevator tower on its warehouse.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—William Schlarb, Jr., 70, died at his home here May 19. For many years Mr. Schlarb was purchasing agent for the Sperry Flour Co. He was a native of Stuart, Ia.—F. K. H.

Gravel Pit (Winona p. o.), Wash.—Edgar W. Smith & Son are building an annex to their elevator, increasing its present storage capacity of 50,000 bus. by 20,000 bus. John Mann is the contractor.

Ruff, Wash.—Under the change in ownership of the Milwaukie Grain Elvtr. Co. warehouse here to Odessa Trading Co., effective July 1, Mr. Peters, in charge here, will be continued in his position.

Pasco, Wash.—The Pasco Port Commission announce contract has been let for its 150,000-bu. grain elevator on the Columbia River. This will be built by Pasco Elvtr. Corp., and operated by Continental Grain Co.—F. K. H.

Longview, Wash.—Construction of a marine leg at the Longview grain elevator at the Port of Longview has been authorized, to make possible the unloading of bulk wheat from Columbia river barges. Two-thirds of the cost of construction will be assumed by the Continental Grain Co.

Kennewick, Wash.—The new pier at the Kennewick port is nearing completion of preliminary work. Much of the machinery for the bulk grain conveyor belt is in position and plans for the 50,000-bu. elevator are being studied. As soon as the foundation and cribbing are finished, work on the structure itself will get under way.

Cunningham, Wash.—The Cunningham Elvtr. Co. is seeking certification as a defense concern in an application recently filed with the war department in Washington, D. C. The company is completing a wooden crib grain storage elevator, with concrete foundation and steel roof, with 60,000 bus. storage capacity, supplementing its present elevator of 50,000 bus. capacity.

Tokio (Ritzville p. o.), Wash.—A burning roof on a warehouse adjoining the new elevator being constructed here by Con Eckhardt for the Ritzville Flouring Mills, threatened the latter building and hundreds of dollars worth of new equipment ready for installation, recently. A bucket brigade kept the blaze under control until the arrival of the fire department. The damage to the warehouse was small.

Prosser, Wash.—Among growers and dealers in Benton County who are building wheat storage units are Mrs. E. H. McBee, who is building a 12,000-bu. warehouse on her ranch in the Horse Heaven hills; Guy Morgan, a 20,000-bu. plant; Steve and Frank Smith, elevators; Horri-gan & Smith, a large storage warehouse. Several plants will be built in the Rattle Snake hills wheat growing area. Elmer and Henry Anderson will build warehouses or elevators and William Sharp plans to build a storage plant after harvest.

Genesee, Ida.—The Genesee Union Warehouse Co. will erect an elevator at its west-end site, to handle wheat, grain and peas. The old sack warehouse has been removed, to make room for the 230,000-bu. storage unit. There will be 17 concrete bins, each 13 ft. square and 100 ft. high, individual capacity about 13,000 bus. Outside dimensions of the elevator will be 42x96 ft. The headhouse will be of frame, iron clad. A new driveway will be built and an air dump installed. Space at the west end of the new structure will be used for storing sacked grain.

McMinnville, Ore.—Charles B. Buchanan, pioneer grain, feed and seed man of the Willamette Valley, has announced his retirement from business and the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., effective Oct. 1. Mr. Buchanan started business in 1902, and at various times operated feed and grain businesses at Hillsboro, North Plains, Cornelius and here. Following Mr. Buchanan's retirement to his farm near here, the firm will continue unchanged as the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., with Alec Cellers assuming the presidency of the company. He has been associated with Mr. Buchanan since 1909. Harold Davis will become associated with the business July 1. He has operated feed stores here, in Aloha and Newberg. These will be taken over by the new firm of Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., and Mr. Davis will have charge of the company's feed department. Chas. Hadley of Hillsboro also has become a member of the firm, and will have charge of the grain department.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Vancouver, Wash.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will increase their grain storage capacity by 75,000 sacks by construction of a wheat sacking shed in the port area. E. F. Balgeman has the contract. The building will be of the wood-frame and corrugated sheathing type, with floor space of 22,000 sq. ft., to be located northwest of the elevator bin battery. Connection with the elevator will be by underground conveyor.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Howard Hadley, manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., for the past seven years, has sold his interests in this company and become a member of the firm of Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., McMinnville, Ore. He will move to that city about Oct. 1 and will have charge of the company's grain department. Succeeding him here in the management of the local company will be Charles Epps, who has been with the company for a little more than two years.

Portland, Ore.—A new schedule of truck license fees designed to save money for farmers and small truck owners in the State of Washington has been put in effect. "Under the new rates, the capacity fees begin at 4,000 pounds but change every 2,000 pounds. Thus the fee for trucks 4,000 to 6,000 pounds is only \$2; 6,000 to 8,000, \$6; 8,000 to 10,000, \$10; 10,000 to 12,000, \$14, and so on." In addition, licensing for Diesel or butane powered equipment which now have capacity fees 50 per cent higher than gasoline powered trucks, will be only 25 per cent more than other trucks.—F. K. H.

Odessa, Wash.—The Milwaukie Grain Elevator Co., warehouse unit of the combined Fisher Mills and White-Dulaney Co's., has leased its warehouse holdings in this area to local firms and will close its central office here on July 1, it has been announced. Under the deal the Odessa Trading Co. takes over the warehouses at Ruff and Wheeler and possibly at Laing. The company had already taken over at Batum and Moody. The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. leased the Jantz and Lauer stations, giving it warehouses at Odessa, Irby, Lamona, Mohler, Harrington, Schoonover and other stations along the route. Mayor Jno. C. Jantz, who has been in charge of the Milwaukie Grain Elevator for over 20 years, plans to close his office on July 1. He has not announced his plans for the future.

PENNSYLVANIA

Salladasburg, Pa.—A defective engine was cause of a damage loss in the M. S. Thomas Co. mill on June 13.

Erie, Pa.—Charles W. McKean, 75, vice-president and treasurer of the Western Stevedoring Co., operators of the Pennsylvania railroad grain elevators, died June 13 in St. Vincent's Hospital—G. E. T.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DeSmet, S. D.—Roy Anderson is new manager of the Peavey Elevator, succeeding Melvin Freeze, resigned.

Blunt, S. D.—The Blunt Grain Co. recently sustained a small amount of damage at its plant from high winds.

Brookings, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is constructing a 35,000-bu. elevator. C. B. Quail is manager.

Parker, S. D.—An explosion at the grain elevator of Shaeffer & Son on June 17 ripped the back end from the elevator; the force of the blast rocking nearly every building in town. No one was injured.

Letcher, S. D.—The Peavey Elevators have opened their local elevator with Perce Beck of Cuthbert as manager. The elevator was formerly managed by George Tuttle, who recently died of a heart attack.

Watertown, S. D.—Full milling operations at the reconstructed Watertown Milling Co. mill are expected to be resumed between July 20 and Aug. 1. The mill, destroyed by fire in October, 1940, is being rebuilt.

Oldham, S. D.—A. W. Anton is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. He formerly was located at Wessington Springs and succeeds Sid Wasem who held the position ever since the elevator was purchased by the Farmers Co-operative.

Groton, S. D.—The local storage facilities of the George C. Bagley Elevator Co., Minneapolis, will be augmented by construction of a 50,000-bu. annex. Contract for the new building was let to the John Olson Co.

Sinai, S. D.—The Sinai Co-op. Elevator Co. recently made general improvements in its plant. New equipment installed included a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Calumet Cups, and a Howell Verti-Lift Distributor with steel spouting. Joe Hartung did the work.

SOUTHEAST

Whiteville, N. C.—The Waccamaw Milling Co., owned and operated by M. O. Nelson, Jr., has completed and placed in operation its flour mill. The company's feed mill has been in operation for some time.

Raleigh, N. C.—A series of grain grading schools are being held by the State Dept. of Agr. this month to acquaint feed and flour men with the grade standards under which grains are sold. W. H. Darst, marketing specialist of the department, stated. The Federal Grains Standards Act is being used as a basis for lectures. Other subjects coming up for discussion are "Early Grain Marketing and Inspection Compared to Present Methods"; "The Value of Grain Grading"; "How Grain Inspection May Be Secured"; "Sample Inspection and Appeals"; "Grain Grading Procedure" which is illustrated with colored slides. The afternoon programs will feature demonstration work, including grain sampling, grade determinations, harvesting wheat and oats with a combine.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Caswell E. Rose plant was struck by lightning on May 17. Damage, however, was small.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. C. Morton of the Memphis Grain Exchange has been appointed grain inspector for the state of Mississippi, and will have headquarters at the Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville, beginning July 1, 1941. The state will charge an inspection fee of \$4 per carload.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—High winds recently did considerable damage to property of Perry Burrus Elevators.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Frank Eldson, who has been associated with Felix Meyer & Co., for some time, announced his resignation June 1. He has been succeeded by Carl Emmons, formerly with the Houston Milling Co., Inc.

Chillicothe, Tex.—W. L. (Bus) Ledbetter, former mayor and now chief of the fire department, has been named manager of the Wichita Elevator to succeed E. E. Jordan. He is getting the plant in shape to handle this season's wheat.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Dimmitt Wheat Growers, Inc., has completed its steel and concrete elevator, the structure 144 ft. high, including the head house. There are 15 bins, 15 ft. in diameter. M. B. Benton is manager of the elevator. A. F. Roberts had the contract.

Stinnett, Tex.—The old 30,000-bu. grain elevator located just east of the courthouse and alongside the Rock Island tracks, built and formerly operated by Homer Morrow, has been purchased by Clem Kellogg and J. L. Lackey. Mr. Kellogg, owner and operator of a grain elevator at Morse, is expected to reopen the local elevator in the near future. The plant is undergoing repairs for that purpose.

Sherman, Tex.—Several personnel changes were necessitated by the recent purchase by the Quaker Oats Co. of the milling properties of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., and the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. F. P. Vogt, formerly assistant sales manager of the St. Joseph, Mo., plant, has been transferred here as sales manager and will have twenty-five men under his supervision. Jesse Carter has been transferred from Chicago to superintendent of milling operations here. E. H. Kleiner of St. Joseph, Mo., will be sent here to direct the office accounting, personnel and credits. Cecil R. Martin, who is general manager of the local plant, will remain in St. Joseph.

WISCONSIN

Cadott, Wis.—E. J. Crane & Sons plant was badly damaged by high winds on May 28.

Dousman, Wis.—The Dousman Elevator recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Cambridge, Wis.—John Jarlsberg, 57, proprietor of the Jarlsberg Feed & Grain Store for the past 10 years, died June 8 at his home here. Mr. Jarlsberg succeeded his father, Martin Jarlsberg, who survives.—H. C. B.

Embarrass, Wis.—Theodore H. Bintrock, sec'y and manager of the Farmers Milling Co., Inc., since the business was founded in 1919, resigned, recently, and has been succeeded by David Krubsack who has been employed at the mill approximately 12 years.

Superior, Wis.—Pouring concrete for bins at the Farmers Union Grain Terminal elevator under construction foot of Tower Bay was started June 18. The house is expected to be completed and ready to operate around Oct. 1.—F. G. C.

WYOMING

Worland, Wyo.—The Washakie Trading Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Worland, Wyo.—The Chief Feed Co. is constructing a warehouse, 60x32 ft., sheet iron sheathed, and a 20x20 ft. elevator adjacent to its Culbertson avenue plant. The company was established early this year by John Dawson and Frank Myers.

Chemical Pulp as Fodder

It has been found by H. Edin, writing in the Swedish Paper Journal, that the solubility of the organic substances in chemical wood pulp varies from 85 to 92 for ruminants and horses. The finely crushed cellulose must be intimately mixed with albumin, chopped hay, diced vegetables, beet stock, crushed grain, salt and bone phosphate and moistened with water. The oats-cellulose ratio can be raised from 4 to 1 the first week to a 2 to 3 ratio the fourth week for working horses.

"The Farm Grab"

The influential New York Times, in an editorial captioned "The Farm Grab," condemns Congressional trucking to producers, saying: "In voting to raise the crop loan rate from 75 to 85 per cent of so-called parity, Congress has committed a shockingly irresponsible act. What was the excuse for this congressional action? It was that the farmer must receive parity prices; that is, a purchasing power for his products in terms of other commodities equivalent to that which existed in the period from 1909 to 1914.

Now this whole concept of parity prices is not an economic concept at all; it is a political concept. The price ratio that the farmers received in that period more than a quarter century ago was not a normal ratio at all; it was a remarkably favorable ratio, one of the most favorable in history. And to assume that any price ratio that happened to exist 25 or 30 years ago is sacred and must be preserved today, regardless of the enormous changes that have occurred meanwhile in demand in the conditions of production, is economically absurd.

"What would be thought of the proposition that a 1941 automobile should sell for the same relative price that an automobile of similar quality sold for in 1914?

"Again and again the administration has called upon the country for sacrifices. Are these sacrifices simply to fall upon special classes?

"Are the revenues from taxes to go to farmers in great doles in the form of crop loans?

"Is the word 'sacrifice' to be only a governmental precept—for others?

"When is the government itself going to set the example?"

Grain Carriers

The Midwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet July 12 at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Creation of the Office of Transportation by the president to get maximum co-operation in readiness for war from railroads, trucks, pipe lines, aviation, boats and barges.

A grain elevator in a town near the Iowa-Minnesota line has taken in approximately 200,000 bus. of grain on this crop, and has not loaded out a single car, all moving out by truck.

Austin, Tex.—House bill 25, now a law, frees private truck operations from carrier regulation. Another change is the repeal of the 7,000-pound weight law and the enactment of a new and fair weight bill.

Ft. William, Ont.—The two railroads have agreed to amend the seed grain tariffs to make lower rates available for Ft. William, Port Arthur, Armstrong and points west, effective as of June 9.

Portland, Ore.—The May movement of cargo through Bonneville locks and Celilo canal on the Columbia river was the heaviest since last October. Cargo traffic downstream included 264,026 bus. wheat.—F.K.H.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The steel barge Carswego, built in four separable sections, recently took 63,000 bus. corn and 20,000 bus. rye from Buffalo to Albany, the largest cargo ever going through the Lockport locks. For the past two seasons the craft has been operating between Oswego and Albany. It is owned by Cargo Carriers, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn.—G.E.T.

Of the St. Lawrence seaway, Attorney-General Geo. F. Barrett of Illinois says: "This scheme is a part of the President's continuous quarrel with public utility interests. In launching this campaign of opposition, I am calling upon the executive heads of business, industrial, agricultural, professional, and civic groups throughout Illinois and other valley states for aid. We must stop enactment of this 'agreement'. Illinois would suffer most from the building of this seaway, but other states would suffer also. In fact, the seaway would be of no real benefit to anyone, and even most Canadians and New Yorkers are against it."

"There remains for attention the malicious interest being shown by socialists on the federal payroll in the car-supply situation, and their obvious intention to manufacture socialistic propaganda out of any 'tightness' which may develop. The government officials who have been drawn to Washington in the past eight years or so include an unusual breed which one has to see to appreciate. They are an arrogant lot of so-called 'intellectuals' who know that it is only through the coercive power of government that they would ever be entrusted with positions of power and responsibility.—*Railway Age*.

A line company of Minneapolis sold 200 bus. of corn to a trucker and at another of its houses 200 miles west bought 200 bus. from a trucker at 3 cents higher. It developed that it was the same corn and that the trucker made \$6, which was not much but better than traveling empty.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set aside its order of Dec. 21, and discontinued I.&S. No. 4855 on barge and rail traffic to Chicago via Peoria. The C.&E.I., and Wabash proposed to assess switching charges in addition to line haul rates on traffic moving on joint through rates with barge lines and interchanged at Peoria.

Reduced Rates from Illinois to Pacific Coast

Pekin, Peoria and Havana, Ill., have been granted reduced rates on corn to New Orleans for transshipment via the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast. The rate is 17c per hundred-weight on 80,000-lb. minimum carloads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission also on June 16 approved a rate of 12c on 80,000-lb. minimum carload shipments of wheat and shelled corn from Cairo, Ill., to gulf ports for Panama Canal transshipment.

The purpose is to enable the railroads to meet water competition.

Support Promised for Soybean Price

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture announced June 13 that the price of soybeans would be supported at about \$1 per bushel, in view of larger crops under the conservation program.

One revision in the A.A.A. conservation program will enable farmers to increase their production of soybeans by harvesting in 1941 an acreage larger than the acreage harvested for beans in 1940 without incurring deductions in the payments on the farm. This provision will apply to most farms on which soybeans are now produced. However, in a few special cases where the 1940 acreage is not considered representative for the farm, the county A.A.A. committee will establish an acreage as a basis for farming operations under the new provision. This will make it possible for some farmers to expand production who might otherwise be unable to, and to prevent unbalanced operations on other farms due to excessive plantings.

A second revision provides that in states having minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops on each farm, instead of total soil-depleting allotments, soybeans grown for any purpose will be classified as an erosion-resisting crop under the revised program. Previously, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means were not so classified.

Washington News

The bill extending crop insurance to cotton has passed the House, and it went back to the Senate.

John B. Hutson, who has been assistant administrator of the A.A.A., has been named by the sec'y of agriculture to be chief of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations.

The Senate agriculture committee has approved a resolution that, pending findings, no attempt be made to fix prices below these levels: Wheat, \$1.149 a bu.; corn, 83½c; cotton, 16.12c a lb.; rice, \$1.057 a bu.

The Senate has approved a bill authorizing the C.C.C. to acquire title to all loan cotton from the 1940 and previous crops and to hold it off the market. The C.C.C. now has 10,579,036 bales owned outright or forfeited.

The C.C.C. will need a minimum increase of \$242,000,000 in addition to the proposed \$1,000,000,000 of borrowing power, according to Pres. Carl B. Robbins, who lately resigned to head a tobacco company of Louisville, Ky.

The Wage and Hour Division announced June 15 that it had raised from 50 to 75 per cent the amount of retail business to be done by establishments to exempt them from the Act. Where wholesale, commercial, and industrial sales, non-retail in character, total more than 25 per cent, the 40 hour week, and the 30 cents an hour minimum wage will apply.

Quotas on imports of wheat and wheat flour for domestic use were established recently by executive order of the president. Of the total of 800,000 bus. of wheat and 4,000,000 lbs. of wheat flour, cracked wheat and similar products, Canada's quota amounts to 795,000 bus. of wheat and 3,815,000 lbs. of wheat flour. The remainder is distributed among 13 other countries. The quotas on imports will apply for the year ending May 31, 1942. Each country was allotted not less than 50% of the average annual quantity exported to the United States in the 1929-40 period.

Farmers in the AAA wheat acreage allotment program who have no excess wheat and their farms already have been measured, will be first to get cards. Each co-operator will be notified when his card is ready. He will have to call at the office and sign a receipt to get the card. As soon as acreage figures are available the farmers outside the program will be notified as to the extent of their excess wheat. Marketing cards for their allotted acres will be issued to the non-cooperators as soon as they have made "satisfactory disposition" of the excess wheat, in one of several ways.

Experiments in wheat storage are to be conducted at Hutchinson, Kan. Kansas State College and the state AAA committee are cooperating with the AAA, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine and the bureau of agricultural chemistry and engineering.

Export Ex-Lake Grain Rates

Examiner H. W. Archer proposes that the Interstate Commerce Commission should find the rates on grain from Toledo to New York unduly prejudicial to the port of New York and unduly preferential of Philadelphia and Baltimore to the extent that the rates to New York exceed the rates to the other ports by more than 1.5c per 100 lbs. The present rate is 18c on wheat to New York and 14c to the other ports.

Ten days' free storage on grain at New York, against 20 days at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk was not regarded as unduly prejudicial to New York.

The examiner said there were no conditions present that would warrant a lower summer minimum rate to Baltimore than to New York.

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Field Seeds

Taylor, Ark.—Edwyn Griffin is exhibiting a freak ear of corn that has grown. Instead of round it is square.

Harlan, Ia.—A permanent store has been opened here by the Earl E. May Co., with L. R. Johnson as manager.

Detroit, Mich.—Col. T. Radcliffe, who has been working for the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. for 69 years still is on the job every morning.

Arenzville, Ill.—During a recent storm lightning struck the chimney on the Burrus Bros. seed house, doing some damage.

Dolton, Ill.—Wilbur I. Wilcox, formerly of the W. W. Barnard Co., seedsmen, died recently, aged 74 years, after a heart attack.

Lenox, Ia.—The seed warehouse added to their elevator recently is now being used in the retail seed business by L. F. Davis & Son.

Corvallis, Ore.—The annual meeting of the western section of the American Society of Agronomy was held in Corvallis June 12-14th.—F.K.H.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Funk Bros. Seed Co., of Bloomington, Ill., has been granted an Iowa charter, with E. D. Funk pres., J. R. Holbert, sec'y.

Chicago, Ill.—Leonard Vaughan, seedsmen, was injured in an automobile accident the morning of June 22 at Baton Rouge, La. A companion was killed.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Barton B. Brown has resigned as manager of the mail order advertising department of the May Seed Co. to become sales manager of the seed and insecticide department of Sears, Roebuck & Co. at Chicago.

Filer, Idaho.—The Associated Seed Growers is building an addition 24x60, making a 40x60 picking room, in which new cleaning machinery will be installed to increase the number of pickers from the present 41 in each of two shifts to 112 in one shift.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon seed growers who are responsible for an industry that adds some five million annually to the agricultural income, have decided to pool their interests in the creation of a state-wide organization to be known as the Oregon Seed Grower's League. The organization of this service organization was completed at a meeting held at Oregon State College.—F.K.H.

Louisville, Ky.—The estate of Frank H. Dodge, treas. of the Hall Seed Co., who died Apr. 29, was divided among his three nieces.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Since the burning of its plant the Lake Shore Seed Co. has been conducting its business in other buildings owned by the company, and, according to David S. Wright, head of the company, the question of rebuilding awaits final determination.—G.E.T.

Portland, Ore.—The western section of American Society of Agronomists elected H. P. Singleton, pres. He is irrigation superintendent of the Prosser, Wash., branch experiment station. G. H. Starr, University of Wyoming plant pathologist, became sec'y; and Wyoming was selected for next year's meeting.—F.K.H.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Charges of unfair competition against Mrs. Grace G. Anderson have been dropped by the Hygrade Seed Co., purchaser of the assets of the Good Seed Co., of which Mrs. Anderson was office manager. The Anderson Seed Co., formed by Mrs. Anderson, has been taken over and will be operated by the Hygrade Seed Co., with Mrs. Anderson in an executive capacity.—G.E.T.

Portland, Ore.—Four promising crosses between Rex Wheat, which millers claim gives a low flour yield, and other standard varieties, are being closely studied at the Pendleton branch experiment station as being possibly superior to the present widely grown Rex variety. These new hybrid selections, besides appearing to have the high yield and resistance to smut, lodging and shattering of ordinary Rex, are easier to thresh and are believed to be acceptable to the miller, according to preliminary tests.—F.K.H.

As the soy bean crop grows in importance it is very essential that every emphasis be placed on the development and selection of new and better varieties, and the use of better cultural practices so as to insure better yields per acre and make the crop more profitable to the producer. State agricultural experiment stations have done much work along this line and there is no question but that they will produce improvements in soy bean varieties comparable to the advances made in the development of hybrid seed corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Flax may be planted in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for a farm when the flax is seeded as a nurse crop for perennial legumes or perennial grasses or when it is matched acre for acre by perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone. Also, in some States red clover may be used to neutralize the flax acreage. In addition, farmers desiring to increase their flax acreage may shift acreage from other soil-depleting crops, such as wheat, barley, and oats, to flax within the limits of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for their farms.

Washington, D. C.—S. 1300 has passed both houses of Congress; and the National Committee on Seed Distribution already has been able to negotiate an agreement with the A.A.A. as to the handling of the 100,000,000-lb. winter legume crop. Stuart C. Simpson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, says: "The A.A.A. have given us certain definite forms of procedure, with which we must comply or they will again take over the distribution. Each state must have its own committee to work out marketing details. The work of the National Committee in this respect is completed. It is now up to each state and each member of the seed trade."

Loans on Chiefkan wheat will be discounted 10c a bushel by CCC commencing with the 1942 crop, according to Roy C. Wilson, Kansas state chairman of the AAA. The announcement is made at this time so that farmers would have time to change their seed for next fall.

Portland, Ore.—Gene Martin of Guadalupe, Cal., was named as the new president of Pacific Coast Seedmen's Ass'n, Lawrence Robinson, Modesto, Calif., as vice-pres.; E. Soderberg, Los Angeles re-elected sec. At the closing session of the Association all of the recommendations of Albert Engbretson were adopted. One, for the appointment of a committee to protect the seed industry in government negotiations for reciprocal trade agreement and barter agreement with other countries, and for obtaining priorities for seed. Another resolution was for continuance of membership in a committee co-operating with the Government in providing adequate vegetable seed supply during the defense emergency. It was voted to pay the expenses of the Association's member on the committee Fred Rohnert of Gilroy, Cal. The Association also adopted recommendation to continue financial support to the Garden Bureau and to the All-American committee which picks new All-American flowers each year.—F.K.H.

Iowa Seed Law Effective July 1

By R. H. PORTER, plant pathologist,
Iowa State College

Heretofore too much low quality seed was sold while efforts were being made to have it tested. Under the new law an inspector who finds seed containing primary noxious weeds may stop the sale of such seed until it is properly cleaned and released.

APPLIES TO FARMERS.—Farmers who sell seed and deliver it thru a common carrier subject to the same labeling requirements as seedsmen. According to these requirements the labels must show:

The commonly accepted name of each agricultural seed in excess of 5 per cent of the whole and the percentage by weight of each.

The lot number or other identification.

The origin, if known, of alfalfa and red clover. If the origin is unknown that fact shall be stated.

The percentage by weight of all weed seeds.

The name and approximate number of each kind of secondary noxious weed seeds per ounce in the case of some seeds and per pound in the case of others, when present in excess of certain tolerances.

Percentage by weight of agricultural seeds other than those required to be named on the label.

Percentage by weight of inert matter.

For each named agricultural seed the percentage of germination exclusive of hard seed, the percentage of hard seed, the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentage.

Warning as to danger from poisoning in the case of treated seed if the compound used is poisonous to man or farm animals.

Name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells, offers or exposes said seed for sale within Iowa.

SEED IN BULK.—A farmer who sells seed on his farm, either in bulk or in containers, may be exempt from the labeling provisions described above, provided that either a placard is displayed or a written or printed statement is supplied to the purchaser with the following information:

The percentage germination of the seed being sold, together with the calendar month and year said seed was tested to determine the percentage.

Kind and number per ounce or pound of all secondary noxious weed seeds in the lot, if in excess of certain tolerances.

A guaranty that no primary noxious weed seeds are present, subject to certain tolerances.

The sale of seed containing more than 3 per

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Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

cent weed seed is unlawful.

The Seed Laboratory maintained by the College is prepared to test for Iowa patrons. Farmers and seed dealers who wish seed tested are requested to get in touch with their county agricultural agent for information on the schedule of fees for this service.

New Wheat Varieties

By H. R. "CY" SUMNER, of agricultural department of Peavey Elevator Co., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Minneapolis, Minn.

There came a period of more exacting consumer demand of flour. Fortunately, however, this coincided with an educational program among wheat growers conducted by state colleges and crop improvement ass'ns, which served to further standardize and restrict the number of varieties. As illustration, this was the period of Kansas Kanred, Montana Marquis, North Dakota Ceres and Canadian Marquis and Reward.

THEN THE VARIETY LID BLEW OFF: Canada emerged with Renown, Apex, Regent and Thatcher. The spring wheat area in the states produced Thatcher, Rival, Pilot, Nordhaugen and several others. In the great Southwest it was Improved Blackhull, Chiefkan and Tenmark.

These are only a few of the many released and immediately grown on thousands of acres, all within the space of four or five years. The different varieties paid no attention to state or international boundary lines. They have spread like tumbleweeds.

The cause or reasons for the recent variety deluge are a combination of several unfortunate circumstances. Devastating drought, heavy grasshopper damage and two years of terrific black stem rust infection combined with general economic distress to accelerate the production and release of new varieties. The plant breeders had many new strains of rust-resistant wheats in their nurseries, the grain producers and their interested friends were wild to get anything new which gave even remote promise of being better. So the variety lid blew off and we now have many where before we had few.

Terminal elevator operators, all grainmen and millers and farmers, are or should be vitally interested in this variety picture. For one reason, varieties spread more rapidly on larger acreages nowadays than formerly. Thus a lone patch of some undesirable wheat creation may create a genuine farming and milling problem within three or four years.

THESE NEW VARIETIES, highly bred for some particular genetic or hereditary property, are complicated affairs. Perhaps they respond with great reaction to certain climatic and soil conditions which affect both yielding and milling quality values. Many of these newer varieties have distinctly different milling and baking characteristics.

In the old days from a milling standpoint, Kanred was not greatly different from Turkey; nor Reward from Marquis. But it is different now when Chiefkan, Tenmark and Blackhull or Renown, Thatcher and Nordhaugen may be raised and shipped from the same country station.

It would be welcome news to you if I felt confident in predicting that the number of varieties would diminish in the various wheat regions. Unfortunately I do not believe such will be the case. It is not logical. The tempo of wheat production and of wheat breeding has increased and will continue to accelerate as farmers pay greater attention to lowering production costs and as scientists delve further into their studies of disease and varietal reactions. There are only two ways by which the variety picture or the variety population can be stabilized. Either or both are entirely possible.

If sufficient educational work of a thoro and practical nature is conducted by state colleges and crop improvement ass'ns, I believe the undesirable varieties can be curtailed and eliminated to a practical extent. That is where you

men can function. If you don't like the variety picture, support your crop improvement ass'n.

The second possibility is that farmers will learn or form the habit of quickly changing from one variety to another. Ordinarily the farm population is very slow to shift over to a new variety even tho it is well recommended. If they will form the habit of following their state experiment stations more closely and then changing quickly to the new variety, perhaps the variety condition need not become so disturbing.

IDENTIFYING NEW VARIETIES.—New varieties, which all of you encounter, regardless of the territory in which you operate, can be identified usually by their kernel characteristics. That requires an expert, you say: No, it merely requires a normal individual with normal eyesight who has faith and the determination to study. Anyone of you with the will to study and learn can soon identify practically all wheat varieties. It is not easy nor is it learned quickly, but the skill can be obtained. In this connection and as a starter, I would suggest those of you interested in the hard red spring durum wheat should get a booklet, *Spring Wheat Dictionary*, soon to be printed by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Wheat varieties will be with us always. It is entirely possible that their number will increase and it is probable also that their milling and baking characteristics will tend to vary more rather than less. In either event, acquiring even a limited skill in distinguishing one variety from another by its kernel characteristics is desirable.

Farm Seed Group at St. Louis

LAWRENCE TEWELES of Milwaukee called the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to order at 2:30 p. m., June 17, in the Crystal Room of the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.

Sec'y Folsom and Treas. Flanigan presented their reports.

The Seed Testing Committee report mentioned the confusion as to the proper classification of several crops, and suggested methods of correlating enforcement activities among the several states.

ROY EDWARDS spoke on "War Conditions Affecting Seeds."

R. H. PORTER, Ames, Ia., talked on his work at the Iowa State College.

OFFICIALS elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman, E. L. Townsend; vice chairman, A. H. Flanigan; sec'y, Stanley Folsom, and treas., Chas. D. Ross.

Florida Seedsmen in Annual Meeting

The Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 9th annual meeting June 10 at Jacksonville, Fla., with a large attendance of 150 seedsmen and guests.

PRES. H. B. FULTZ pointed out that growers must make greater use of implements to replace labor's high cost and tomorrow's scarcity of labor. He forecast a greater demand for vegetables because of increased buying power.

LISLE SMITH, chairman of national defense for Florida, spoke on "Seedsmen and National Defense."

J. LEE SMITH chose as his topic "Clover Varieties and Their Adaptability to Florida."

PHIL S. TAYLOR, supervising inspector for Florida, spoke on "Some Features of the Florida Seed Law."

LEWIS MAXWELL dilated on "Our Insect Blitzkrieg."

The entertainment program included a buffet dinner at Ponte Vedra Inn, where Commissioner Imeson was toastmaster, a cocktail party and a water show.

Meeting of Southern Seedsmen

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 23d annual convention June 11, 12 and 13 at the George Washington Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., with about 200 in attendance.

PRES. STUART C. SIMPSON, in his address dwelt upon the heavy responsibility resting upon seedsmen generally in the event of war.

He recommended that the S.S.A. instruct its secretary to forward a letter of thanks and appreciation to Senators Chas. O. Andrews and Claude Pepper of Florida, Congressman Bob Sikes, 3rd District; Congressman Hamden Fulmer, chairman, House Agriculture Committee; Congressman Overton Brooks of Louisiana and Senator E. D. Smith, chairman, Senate Agriculture Committee, for their splendid support in securing the passage of Bill S. 1300; and that the secretary be instructed to make and present suitable purchases of tokens to show the deep appreciation of the S.S.A. to Senators Andrews and Pepper and Congressman Sikes for their fine work.

SECY LANE WILSON'S report was not presented, owing to his illness.

DUNCAN FORT, treas., reported the financial affairs of the Ass'n to be in fine condition.

LLOYD T. PARR spoke on "Inoculation, What Seeds Need It and Why."

JAS. YOUNG, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, spoke on association work, and of the important work being done now by the A.S.T.A.

RICHARD H. SIMPSON, a member of the Florida Legislature, suggested that every individual make friends with public officials and work with them to further the interests of the association.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 for the 8 p. m. banquet, which was followed by a floor show and dancing. Henry Hicks of Memphis acted as toastmaster.

W. E. STOKES, agronomist of the experiment station at Gainesville, Fla., was the first speaker Thursday morning. He said a thoro study of varieties of the commonly planted crops is constantly going on to determine adaptability. He urged that seedsmen and experiment station men get together.

MRS. E. C. PATTISON, New York, in speaking on "Sanctity of Contracts," quoted Roscoe Pound of Harvard that "In a commercial and industrial society stability of promises is a social and economic institution of the first importance."

WM. P. WOOD, JR., of Richmond, Va., delivered an able address on "My Opinion of What the Seed Trade Might Expect from a Long War." His opinion was that inflation of currency would become a fact in a short while due to unprecedented expenses of the federal government. After a certain period of prosperity, the deflation and depression which he feels will follow should be foreseen and to a certain extent prepared for by the seedsmen.

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LANE WILSON, having recovered from his illness, delivered his speech on "Are You as Seedsmen Doing Your Part to Help Yourselves?"

JAS. MUSSER opened the Friday morning session with a talk on the "Use of Inexpensive Cotton Bags." Several points of interest were developed by Mr. Musser relative to the new Osnaburg bag, its quality, lower price, uniformity and durability, over the bags that have formerly been used. Several of these new bags were distributed in the audience, together with seed triers, to show the members first hand the qualities of this new bag.

H. E. HENDRICKS told of the "Seed Council of Tennessee."

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., A. E. Ruhmann; 1st vice pres., R. E. L. Snelson; 2d vice pres., Noble Pace; sec'y-treas., Stuart Simpson.

Thatcher Leads Western Canada Tests

The Searle Grain Co. has made a report of the yield data from 1,592 single rod row wheat plots grown by the "Crop Testing Plan" in 1940 at 209 elevator points throughout the three prairie provinces.

During 1940 agents of the companies sponsoring the "Crop Testing Plan" grew and harvested a total of 1,592 single rod rows of the standard wheat varieties, all of which rows had been sown with carefully weighed quantities of seed.

The heads from each rod row were threshed under careful supervision at Winnipeg, and the resultant material was forwarded to the Cereal Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, where it was examined, analyzed and the results compiled. A report of it all now has been issued by Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, and Mr. J. G. C. Fraser, Agricultural Scientist with the Experimental Farm Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who compiled the report which is herewith summarized.

The "Crop Testing Plan" also gratefully acknowledges the splendid and careful work done by the many elevator agents who sowed, managed and harvested the plots, and acknowledges too the assistance given by the superintendents of the elevator companies which sponsor the "Crop Testing Plan."

Summarizing the results obtained in 1940, from all Alberta Crop Districts it is evident that Thatcher and Regent are very close competitors for first place—each being first four times, in the thirteen of the sixteen districts represented. The Provincial average shows that Thatcher yielded 39.7 bus. while Regent gave 38.5 bus. per acre. Garnet and Red Bobs did very well in certain areas in Alberta and in these zones followed Regent very closely. Marquis, Renown, Apex, Reliance, Canus, and Reward yielded in the order indicated. It should be remembered, however, that Canus, Garnet and Reliance were not grown in all crop districts, and therefore, do not give the same broad comparison shown by the other varieties which were grown at all the 94 elevator points.

The Saskatchewan summary indicates that in the group of varieties which were grown at all the 91 points in that Province, Thatcher heads the list with an average of 34.1 bus. per acre—followed in order by Regent, Marquis, Renown and Reward. In favorable districts where Reliance was grown, this variety outyielded all others including Thatcher. Garnet did well in the northern districts wherever it was grown.

In Manitoba only four crop districts were represented and these by five elevator points. Here Thatcher, Regent, and Renown were the leading varieties, with Marquis and Reward close behind in point of yield.

This year the Province of British Columbia was represented for the first time by three elevator points. Rust was evidently *not* a serious factor at these points as we find Red Bobs, Reliance, and Canus filling the first three places, followed by Renown, Thatcher, Regent, Marquis, Reward and Apex.

It would not do to overlook a comparison of the results of previous years with those of 1940. The elevator tests in Alberta in 1938 were largely composed of non-rust resistant varieties, and in that season Garnet, Red Bobs and Marquis outyielded Thatcher.

The comparison between 1939 and 1940 is more interesting, because the varieties under test were the same. In 1939 Reliance led Regent, Red Bobs, Thatcher and Canus by a small margin. While in 1940 Thatcher and Regent, grown at all points, gave a higher average than Red Bobs, Garnet and Reliance, the other varieties in the test changed their positions to some extent.

In Saskatchewan Thatcher has been a leader for the past three years, with some small changes to be noted in the order of the other varieties with Regent coming well up in each year.

In Manitoba, during the past three seasons, Thatcher and Regent have been consistently at the top with Renown, Apex and Marquis contending for the remaining places.

In so far as it concerns varieties widely adapted to Prairie conditions, it is evident that Thatcher and Regent occupy premier positions, while under certain conditions, Reliance, Garnet, Red Bobs and Canus may be grown satisfactorily. The results obtained in these widely scattered tests strengthens the findings arrived at thru the more exacting replicated tests conducted, of necessity, at relatively few points.

The "Crop Testing Plan" gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, and Mr. J. G. C. Fraser, Agricultural Scientist with the Experimental Farm Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who compiled the report which is herewith summarized.

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First Illinois Soybean Growing Contest

Illinois, which is the leading soybean growing state, will conduct a 10-acre growing contest this year for the first time.

The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are co-operating.

Factors having weight are yield, economy of production, oil content and quality of the beans.

First Prosecution Under Federal Seed Act

A jury in the court of Federal Judge Moore at St. Louis, Mo., recently returned a verdict of guilty against the Grain & Feed Mills Co. on three counts of violating the Federal Seed Act in shipping 110 bus. of barley malt as spring barley seed on Mar. 27, 1940, to L. A. Junod, a seedsman of Greenville, Ill.

Sentence was deferred until July 8 on the plea of the company's attorney, who contended that the sale of the malt as seed was an honest mistake made by an employee.

Books Received

Statistical Abstract of the United States covers population, vital statistics, social security, banking, communication systems, foreign commerce, farm production, mineral products and manufactures, rail, waterway and vehicle transportation. The 1940 annual. By the U. S. Department of Commerce; 963 pages, indexed, buckram, price \$1.50. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

FARM PARITY FALLACY. The National Economy League, in this pamphlet by Willard D. Arant, vigorously attacks subsidization of farmers, stating that the cost of the agricultural programs to the federal treasury has exceeded \$8,000,000,000 since the inauguration of the original A.A.A. It is pointed out that years chosen as the basis are an abnormally prosperous period more than a century ago, the effect of the statistical bias being to make the published parity prices too high. It is concluded that the means of bringing about a permanent readjustment of agriculture lie in other directions than the payment of subsidies on the basis of price or income parity. Paper, 18 pages; the National Economy League, New York, N. Y.

INSECT PESTS of Stored Grain and Grain Products is the most up-to-date publication on their identification habits and methods of control. No method of control is omitted from this compilation, and the limitations of each method are dependably outlined, enabling anyone to make a choice of the method best adapted to his requirements, at a reasonable cost. Chapters are devoted to "Insect Pests of Stored Grain and Milled Cereals," "Controlling Stored Grain Insects on the Farm," "Controlling of Insects in Grain Stored in Elevators and Warehouses," "The Insect Problem in Flour Mills," "Practical Control Methods in the Mills," "Protecting Flour after Manufacture," "Fumigants and Fumigation," "Fumigation in Atmospheric Vaults and Vacuum Chambers," "Heat Sterilization in the Flour Mill." The author, Richard T. Cotton, senior entomologist of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology has achieved a very pleasing balance in the text making it readily understandable by the layman while preserving scientific accuracy. Paper, hinged binding, 242 pages, profusely illustrated and indexed. The Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Price, \$3.



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American Seed Trade Ass'n in Convention

Pres. Ed F. Mangelsdorf called the annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to order June 16 in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, and in his address drew a parallel between the time of the last St. Louis convention in 1921 and the present, as being times of stress. He said:

Pres. Mangelsdorf's Address

I know I speak the minds of our members when I say that our industry is ready and willing to give its full support to such measures as our Government sees fit to take for the preservation of our country and its ideals.

And here it is appropriate to refer to the extreme importance of our own industry in this pattern, as to us is entrusted the momentous task of producing and furnishing that most fundamental of articles—seeds.

Those countries we are assisting must now concentrate their limited agriculture on the production of foods with little time for producing seeds, and the United States is now a reservoir of garden, pasture and fodder seeds. We must see that this reservoir is kept adequate for the demands made upon it, here and overseas. Further, we must be prepared for the even greater demands that will come with peace, when the war-torn countries will begin their rehabilitation. Let us heed, however, the lesson so painfully learned from World War I, and avoid the speculation and inflation that so dislocated our industry then, when in a few short months all the gains built up during the preceding years were wiped out. Let us remember, with production stepped up in this country, and with the other nations again producing seeds, that shortages can be overcome and surpluses may occur within one or two crop years. These surpluses in time may be offered to this country at ruinous prices.

It must be remembered, too, that during the first World War, disruption of distribution occurred as a result of Government control, exercised in the form of grants and permits for supplies, for machinery, and for transportation. Now we are facing a similar situation in the matter of priorities for defense industry. We should obtain recognition of our product as essential, not only as to its transportation, but in its procurement and distribution.

Coming back to our Association, it was fifty-nine years ago when a small group of seedsmen met in New York City to hold its first convention. The intervening years have witnessed a constant growth in its membership and in its activities.

It is good that we are competitive, as it makes better businessmen of us by keeping us on our toes and constantly on the look-out for ways and means to increase our efficiency and services. In so rendering the best that is in us, we protect ourselves against other forms of distribution that might otherwise arise to wrest our business from us.

In competing for business, however, we must not fail to consider the mounting costs entering into our products. A margin of gross profit that might have seen us through with a modest return in recent years may leave us with a loss now.

Among the new outlays that must be considered when we price our goods, are: Higher costs through the Wage-Hour Law, increased taxes, the providing of additional equipment to supply the services required by the Federal seed law and revised state seed laws, new expenses entailed in increased supervision, more comprehensive records and mounting laboratory work. These new costs must be included with the routine overhead when calculating our gross profit.

FRED W. KELLOGG, of Milwaukee, read an interesting paper on "Financial Progress of the Seed Trade," reviewing the 40 years since 1900.

JAMES YOUNG, Chicago, sec'y, read Kercheval Smith's report on seed testing.

Dr. R. H. PORTER, Ames, Ia., told how he is going to standardize seed testing.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres. Harold F. Woodruff, Milford, Conn.; 1st vice pres. A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex.; 2d vice pres., Elmer Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; sec'y, Jas. Young, Chicago, and treas. C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O.

The Junior Seedsmen elected as new officers: chairman, Leonard H. Vaughan, Jr., Chicago; vice chairman, Dick Bowen; sec'y, Fred Rohnert, and treas. Robert Keller.

Field Meetings in Nebraska

Just prior to harvest field day meetings will be held in 18 counties of Nebraska at the sites of the wheat tests.

Glenn H. LeDioyt, field sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, announces that perhaps the most interesting feature of this year's meetings will be the observation of the way the different varieties withstood the winter.

Co-operating with the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n in this program intended to aid farmers in more careful seed selection of winter wheat are the County Farm Bureaus, the Nebraska College of Agriculture and the Extension Service. In many towns local business men and Chambers of Commerce are assisting with plans to entertain farmers the day of the field meeting.

As a part of each wheat test, the Nebraska College of Agriculture planted a yield nursery of some ten different varieties of wheat. These will also be observed during the field meetings and Extension Agronomists will be on hand to discuss those varieties recommended for the state.

Dry Area Wheats

Pindar and Quadrant are two new varieties of wheat resistant to disease and giving better returns in dry areas, according to the Department of Agriculture of Victoria, Australia.

Pindar's average yield per acre was nearly 4 bus. higher than that obtained from Gurkha, the variety that had previously given best results in that part of the state. The kernels of Pindar wheat grown there are reported to be slightly larger than those of Gurkha and are said to produce flour of better quality, but in areas outside of the Malee district the yields obtained from Pindar were somewhat lower than those from other varieties.

The other new variety, Quadrant, was reported to be a complex cross between Gurkha and unnamed crossbred wheats. With a greater resistance to flag smut and leaf rust, it is said to have given higher returns than Gurkha. Baking and milling tests of samples indicated that Quadrant was equal in quality to Gurkha and superior to other popular varieties.

Supply Trade

When a salesman offers a concession he makes a confession, his goods won't sell, or he can't.—W. C. Burke in Modern Selling.

Fargo, N. D.—Fred Douglass, for the past four years connected with R. R. Howell Co., has joined the sales force of the Superior Separator Co., and will represent the company in North Dakota and the northern half of Minnesota.

Lima, O.—The Lima Electric Motor Co. and its parent, the Lima Armature Works, Inc., manufacturers of electric motors, magnetic separators, and similar appliances used by grain elevators, will soon move into a new factory building under construction near the outskirts of Lima.

Wilmington, Del.—Bearings for machinery made from the same basic material as nylon are covered by letters patent just granted to Paul R. Austin and assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The bearings are said to require no oil for lubrication, to offer less friction to rotating shafts and to carry heavier loads than babbitt or bronze.

Minneapolis, Minn.—For the last word on dust collection grain elevator engineers and architects should have in their library the brochure just issued by the Day Company devoted to efficiency and economy in operation, giving data on the performance characteristics of the dual-clone collector, bag cleaning, track shed dust suppressor and pneumatic conveying.

Chicago, Ill.—Wm. R. Sinks, long manager of James Stewart Corpn., after spending a life time designing and building terminal storage and cleaning elevators, started to tour the great west in a new automobile with disastrous results to four ribs and a collar bone. But after resting in the West Suburban hospital for six weeks, he is gaining strength rapidly and soon will be out for more sunshine.



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Feedstuffs

Large Gathering at Feed Mfrs. Convention

J. B. DE HAVEN, chairman of the board of directors, called the 33d annual convention of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n to order at 10 a.m. June 12 in the theater of The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., with the largest gathering of the Ass'n.

"For a third of a century our Ass'n has been the only national organization representing the feed industry.

"During the past 8 years our membership has been trebled."

PRES. RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, referred to his report, which was published in the last number of the Journal.

Mr. Field read the report of Treasurer W. R. Anderson and introduced Dr. John B. Smith of Rhode Island, pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, who said, "I think it is more than a gracious gesture that we interchange speakers each year at our annual meetings." He read a paper which will be published later, on "Science and Prejudice in Feed Control."

HOMER HUNTINGTON, Chicago, general manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, stated that the poultry industry was definitely on the march.

"We have to have a clearing house for information." His address will appear later.

DR. R. ADAMS DUTCHER of Pennsylvania State College, spoke on "New Developments in Nutritional Research." His paper will be published later.

MR. WOOLMAN: Magic electrifies us all and it takes a real genius to debunk science. Aladdin rubbed the lamp and the genii appeared. I rub the lamp and I ask the genii to appear—Dr. Gerald Wendt.

DR. WENDT said "that is the most difficult introduction to live up to that I have ever had." His talk on "The Marvels of Science" will appear later. He remarked that in the Philadelphia area no less than 30,000 persons are active in amateur science activities, embraced in some 270 different organizations, for the fun of it.

DR. J. E. HUNTER, Peoria, Ill., presided over a nutritional program and discussion.

DR. W. E. KRAUSS of the Ohio Exp. Station, had the assistance of Dr. C. F. Huffman of Michigan; C. F. Munroe of the Ohio Station and Dr. L. E. Loosli in a symposium on "Fat Requirements of the Dairy Cow."

Entertainment consisted of a dinner dance Thursday night, the golf tournament Thursday and Friday afternoons and a ladies' bridge party Thursday afternoon.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman of the Board of Directors, J. B. DeHaven, Chicago, Ill.; vice-chairman, Frank S. Sheets, Cleveland, O.; pres. and sec., R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill.; treas., W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; National Councillor, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y.

DIRECTORS: (One Year) J. B. DeHaven, Chicago; H. Roy Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa.; L. R. Hawley, Chicago; C. C. Lewis, Buffalo; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Walker, Chicago; C. S. Woolman, Chicago; (Two Years) W. P. Bomar, Fort Worth, Tex.; P. W. Chichester, Frederick, Md.; Ellis T. Early, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Keller, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; O. M. Straube, Kansas City, Kan.; W. S. Young, Kasco Mills, Waverly, N. Y.; (Three Years) C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y.; Troy V. Cox,

Seattle, Wash.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. P. Frost, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; Searle Mowat, Detroit, Mich.; Frank S. Sheets, Cleveland, O.

Cystine Content of Soybeans

Determinations were made by T. S. Hamilton and F. I. Nakamura of the cystine contents of extracts containing on an average 96.2% of the total nitrogen content of 11 varieties of soybeans all grown in the same year on uniform soil. The cystine content of the whole soybean seed varied from 0.213% for Virginia beans to 0.553% for Mansoy beans. The milligrams of cystine per gram of nitrogen in the beans varied from 33.1 for the former variety to 89.4 for the latter variety. Since cystine or its equivalent in nutrition is known to be the limiting factor in the utilization of at least certain varieties of soybeans, and since it has been shown that there may be large differences in their cystine content, it is concluded that certain varieties should find their greatest value as protein supplements in human diets and in animal rations while others should find their greatest usefulness in the industries.

Vitamin Content of Distillers' By-Products

Three feed products representing distillers' residues including the insoluble portion removed on screens, the insoluble fraction removed by centrifuges, and a soluble fraction removed by evaporating the thin slops, were assayed by C. S. Boruff, A. F. Langlykke and S. Black.

The dried centrifuge sludge was relatively poor in water-soluble vitamins. The dried sirup contained from 26 to 40 milligrams of flavin and from 2 to 3 International Units of vitamin B-1 per gram, also a significant amount of the chick antidermatitis factor and factor W. A composite sample of the feed contained only small amounts of vitamins A and D, but from 13.3 to 15 milligrams of riboflavin and from 1 to 1.3 I. U. of vitamin B-1 per gram, as well as sufficient chick antidermatitis factor to protect chicks at a feeding level of from 30 to 40 per cent.

Feed Prices

| Minneapolis Spot | | | Kansas City | |
|------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| | Bran | Midds | Bran | Shorts |
| May 17..... | 19.50 | 20.50 | 17.60 | 20.75 |
| May 24..... | 18.00 | 19.00 | 17.25 | 20.40 |
| May 31..... | 18.50 | 19.50 | 17.25 | 20.70 |
| June 7..... | 19.00 | 20.00 | 18.65 | 22.00 |
| June 14..... | 20.50 | 22.50 | 19.50 | 22.50 |
| June 21..... | 21.00 | 25.00 | 19.85 | 23.25 |
| St. Louis* | | | Chicago Soy- | Memphis Soy- |
| | Bran | Shorts | beans | meal |
| May 17..... | 20.80 | 22.90 | 135¼ | 23.65 |
| May 24..... | 20.25 | 22.50 | 136¼ | 24.25 |
| May 31..... | 20.50 | 22.70 | 133¾ | 23.80 |
| June 7..... | 21.90 | 24.10 | 133¾ | 24.35 |
| June 14..... | 22.60 | 24.75 | 138 | 24.90 |
| June 21..... | 22.90 | 25.40 | 144 | 27.40 |
| Cottonseed Meal | | | Kansas City | |
| | Ft. Worth | Memphis | Alfalfa | Corn |
| May 17..... | 31.00 | 26.15 | 20.20 | 73¾ |
| May 24..... | 31.00 | 26.25 | 19.70 | 74¾ |
| May 31..... | 31.00 | 25.95 | 19.70 | 74¾ |
| June 7..... | 32.00 | 26.15 | 19.20 | 74¾ |
| June 14..... | 32.00 | 27.00 | 20.20 | 74 |
| June 21..... | 32.00 | 29.85 | 20.20 | 74¾ |

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

The Live Display for Feed Retailers

By DAVID I. DAY, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

Whether you have a cow, a calf, some pigs or hens or baby chicks eating your feed in your store, you know it pays to have the live display pen or battery well up where it can't be missed. You know it should be as attractive as you can make it. And as sanitary and odorless as it can well be. You know that in addition to proving the efficiency of the feeds, you can often create a buying interest in proprietary disinfectants and in commercial litter, just by using these things in connection with live display work.

Just having the animals or fowls eating in the store attracts some attention, facts and figures on amounts of feed consumed and gains made or milk production registered at regular intervals will arouse interest. Talk with folks who come in, showing how they can make money with the feeds based upon the results of the feeding demonstration and you create desire. Urge a trial bag or two and buying action may be stimulated. I have seen many a farmer take all the four sales steps, attention, interest, desire, and buying action, within fifteen minutes. I have seen feed men increase their volume of chick starter, calf meal, swine supplement, dairy mixture, and other feeds from 50 per cent to 500 per cent in six months, almost wholly by the intelligent use of live display.

Of all the business men in town, not one has this unique advantage which live display offers the feed merchant. The druggist, the grocer, the hardware man would be tickled pink to find a device one-half as good.

I might suggest here, however, that quite a few feed men have had fine live displays, have "personalized" them by naming the pigs or the cow, have strongly contrasted the results obtained by common feeding and good scientific feeding but have failed to reap a full harvest of publicity. So they fail, in the long run, to get from their efforts the full increase in business to which they are entitled.

STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST.—There are persons who rarely come to your feed store and mill who should be properly impressed by your live display work. When I see a live display demonstration getting off with flying colors, I always ask: "Have you had your local editors in to see this? How about the local correspondents for the nearby city newspapers?"

To this might be added: "Have you mailed out mimeographed letters or postcards inviting folks in to see the live display?" We are all likely to become so engrossed with what we are doing that we think everyone else knows too. Remember, that every year more of us are so busy chasing our own rainbows that it takes pressure and plenty of it to get us interested in what the other fellow is doing.

In order to pep up public interest in live display work which is to extend over a period of months, feed dealers have found guessing contests on weights at the end of the period, on the number of eggs the hens will lay, on the weights of two different batches of baby chicks at the age of eight weeks, on the weights of litters of pigs when they reach 180 days of age, and so on thru a long list.

At least once a month, some mention should be made of the live display work in the local newspapers. Just a few lines are required but let them be there regularly and when the editor cooperates as 95 per cent of them are glad to do, remember him with a little paid advertising. When school is in session, see that the agriculture class comes in a body at least once to see your live display, hear its purposes explained, and receive commercial feed advertising. A few crumbs cast upon the water in that manner will return after not so many days, for these high school boys are farmers and feeders very soon.

The Feed Trade During War

E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., at the annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis., gave a chronological account on the fluctuations in the prices of various feeds from Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1919, during the World War, recounting all government orders and controls affecting the feed trade, including price limitations. He said:

Following are the prevailing cash prices as of Jan. 2, 1917, at St. Louis: Bran sold at \$28 ton, gray shorts (or flour middlings—the term "gray shorts" was seldom used at that time) \$31.20 ton. Soft wheat bran on that day sold at \$28 ton, and soft wheat midds at \$33. No. 2 yellow corn was 94½¢@95¢.

On Feb. 1, bran was approximately \$32@33 ton; brown shorts about \$34@35 ton. (These, by the way, are comparable with standard middlings.) Mixed feed was \$33@34 ton; flour middlings \$36 ton, while so-called "white middlings," at that time comparable with red dog, were \$38@40 ton. No. 2 yellow corn was 95½¢.

On March 1, 1917, bran sold at \$36.60@37, brown shorts \$38@39, white middlings (or red dog) \$45 ton. No. 2 yellow corn was \$1.02½@1.03.

On April 2, 1917, bran sold at \$39@39.25, flour middlings \$42.75@43, brown shorts were nominally \$40@41 ton. We might add that white hominy feed on that date was worth \$43.50@44 ton. No. 2 yellow corn was \$1.26½¢.

Then on April 5, 1917, Congress voted to declare war. April 6, Good Friday, was the day on which President Wilson signed the resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives declaring "a state of war existed between the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States."

On Aug. 1 the market had advanced and gray shorts were \$53 ton; bran \$40 for hard wheat, \$41 for soft wheat; brown shorts \$48@49; hominy feed had advanced to \$68. No. 2 yellow corn \$2.32@2.32½¢.

When the government's fair price schedules were canceled, advances of \$15@20 ton on wheat feed were being asked by millers, and while not definitely reported, it was generally understood sales of mixed feed were made on that date, Dec. 20, 1918, at \$45 ton, or about \$16 over former government prices, while \$15 over was asked otherwise. Bran was nominally \$45 ton, midds \$52.50 and hominy \$58.50 ton. No. 2 yellow corn was \$1.68.

From there on a very unsettled market existed. It is interesting to note, however, by

going thru 1919, that prices held up remarkably well.

On Feb. 1 bran was worth approximately \$44.50 ton, and white hominy feed \$50. No. 3 corn was about \$1.32 bu.

On April 2 bran was \$43 ton, brown shorts \$49 and gray shorts \$53. No. 2 corn was \$1.65.

On June 2 brown shorts was \$47.50 ton, gray shorts \$53 and bran \$39. No. 2 yellow corn was \$1.75.

On July 15 gray shorts was \$56@57 ton, bran \$38@39, and hominy feed nominally \$68. No. 2 corn was \$1.98 bu. No. 4 white sold that day at \$1.96.

On Sept. 2 bran was \$42@43 ton, gray shorts \$58@58.50, and hominy feed held at \$72. No. 2 yellow corn sold at \$1.79.

By Sept. 15 corn had broken to \$1.39 for No. 2, bran to \$38 ton, shorts to \$55@56.

On Dec. 31 of that year, 1919, No. 2 corn was \$1.52, No. 4 yellow about \$1.42@1.44, gray shorts \$49@50, bran \$43, and white hominy \$59.

PRECEDENT MEANS NOTHING.—To those of you who have been in business for some time, and even tho you have only been handling feeds for the past few years, it has undoubtedly been brought home to you that precedent in this fast moving world means nothing. Comparisons are, in a sense, odious inasmuch as there are so many new and different angles of all kinds entering into the business.

It is needless for me to state that the United States at this time owns a tremendous quantity



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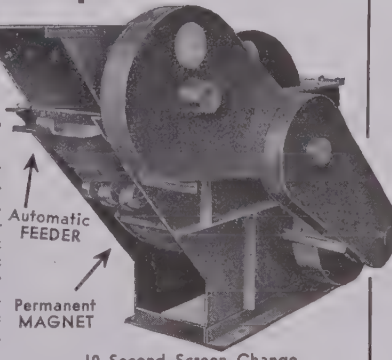
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of both wheat and corn. We have a tremendous crop of wheat in sight; hence, to compare what has happened in the years 1914 through 1919, inclusive, with our present set-up would undoubtedly be mighty misleading.

Consideration must also be given to the South American picture. Less than a year ago there was a tremendous amount of linseed meal dumped on our eastern coast through inability of ships to carry it abroad. When one compares the present price of linseed meal, brewers' dried grains, malt sprouts, gluten feed, etc., with wheat feeds, one can readily grasp the fact that the picture of today, in so far as supplies are concerned, is entirely different from that which existed during the first World War.

If you smell gasoline or gas, and look for it with a lighted match, it is a sign that you are about to start on a long journey.

Feed Buyer's Guide

The country elevator operator will find the guide prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin very helpful in advising farmer patrons what kind of feed is the most economical "buy".

To use the guide write the local price per ton in column 3. Subtract that from the number on the same line in column 2. Put remainder in column 4. The feeds which can be bought with the biggest difference below the figures in column 2 are the cheapest.

In the example at the right the local price of ground corn was \$22 a ton. Subtracting \$22 from \$30 leaves \$8, the saving. With barley at \$24 and oats at \$22, corn is the cheapest feed of the three. The cost of grinding farm grains should be added to the market price.

While this does not mean that only one feed

should be used in a similar case it does show which feeds are the cheapest.

The guide serves best when it is used for picking a feed from several fairly comparable feeds in a group, as listed between the double lines in the table. When choosing between feeds located in different groups the use of the relative percentage values as given in the first column probably serves best.

Productive Energy of Chicken Feeds

G. S. Fraps and E. C. Carlyle of the Texas Experiment Station, with their usual thoroughness, have studied the productive energy of corn meal, alfalfa leaf meal, dried buttermilk, casein, cottonseed meal and tankage as measured by production of fat and flesh by growing chickens, and published the results in Bulletin No. 600.

The gains of fat and flesh by young growing chickens during a period of 3 weeks on a standard ration containing corn meal were compared with the gains made by similar chickens at the same time and under the same conditions fed on similar rations in which other feeds were substituted for corn meal or corn meal and casein.

The gains were ascertained by chemical analyses of representative chickens at the beginning of the experiment, and of those on experiment at the end. The values of the feeds tested for producing gains of flesh and fat were expressed in calories and termed the productive energy. A preliminary calculation of the productive energy of the feeds tested relative to that of corn meal enabled the productive energy of the corn meal to be calculated from the results of a preceding set of experiments in which the productive energy of a mixed ration was determined.

In 11 experiments with 256 chicks previously reported, it was found that the productive energy of a primary mixed ration for production of fat and flesh on growing chicks was 278 calories per 100 grams of effective digestible nutrients. The ration used was composed of 51 per cent yellow corn meal, 19 per cent wheat gray shorts, 10 per cent dried buttermilk, 6 per cent cottonseed meal, 5 per cent alfalfa leaf meal, 4 per cent tankage, 2 per cent bone meal, 2 per cent oyster shell, and 1 per cent salt. The object of the work here reported was to ascertain the productive energy of the feeds named above and also of casein.

A standard ration containing corn meal, or (in some cases corn meal and casein), was fed to one group of baby chicks. At the same time other groups were fed similar rations except that the feeds to be tested replaced part of the corn meal or corn meal and casein. At the end of 3 weeks, the chicks were analyzed and the gains in protein and fat determined. Analyses of the feeds and the rations were also made as well as digestion experiments on the rations. A preliminary comparison was made of the energy value of the corn meal with the other feeds in the primary mixed ration previously tested. From these data, the previous mixed ration was found to have 91 per cent of the productive energy of corn meal, thus making the productive energy of the corn meal 305 calories per 100 grams of effective digestible nutrients.

The average productive energy per 100 grams of the effective digestible nutrients was found to be for alfalfa leaf meal (5 exp.) 241 calories, dried buttermilk (4 exp.) 243 calories, casein (5 exp.) 298 calories, cottonseed meal (5 exp.) 280 calories, tankage (7 exp.) 240 calories, and wheat gray shorts (5 exp.) 270 calories as compared with corn meal (standard) 305 calories. When the productive energy of the ration and the corn meal were again calculated with these revised values, the productive energy of the corn meal was found to be 3.00 calories per gram of effective digestible nutrients. The productive energy of the feed and the utilization of protein by the chicks and other matters pertaining to the productive energy are discussed.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Relative Feeding Value On Base of 100 | Relative Value With Corn at \$30 a Ton | Write In This Column Your Local Market Price Per Ton* | COMPARATIVE SAVING Subtract Figures Column 3 from 2 |
| EXAMPLE | Per Cent | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Corn, ground | 100 | 30.00 | 22.00 | 8.00 |
| Barley, ground | 95 | 28.50 | 24.00 | 4.50 |
| Oats, ground | 85 | 25.50 | 22.00 | 3.50 |
| FOR YOUR OWN USE | | | | |
| Corn, ground | 100 | 30.00 | | |
| Corn-and-cob meal | 90 | 27.00 | | |
| Barley, ground | 95 | 28.50 | | |
| Oats, ground | 85 | 25.50 | | |
| Rye, ground | 95 | 28.50 | | |
| Hominy feed | 100 | 30.00 | | |
| Beet pulp, dried | 90 | 27.00 | | |
| Molasses, cane | 80 | 24.00 | | |
| Wheat bran | 85 | 25.50 | | |
| Wheat middlings, standard | 90 | 27.00 | | |
| Dried brewers' grains | 95 | 28.50 | | |
| Malt sprouts | 85 | 25.50 | | |
| Gluten feed | 115 | 34.50 | | |
| Dried distillers' grains | 120 | 36.00 | | |
| Linseed meal | 140 | 42.00 | | |
| Cottonseed meal | 140 | 42.00 | | |
| Soybean oil meal | 140 | 42.00 | | |
| Gluten meal | 140 | 42.00 | | |
| Alfalfa hay | 65 | 19.50 | | |
| Clover hay | 60 | 18.00 | | |
| Soybean hay | 60 | 18.00 | | |
| Mixed hay (clover-timothy) | 55 | 16.50 | | |
| Timothy hay | 50 | 15.00 | | |
| Corn fodder (with ears) | 50 | 15.00 | | |
| Corn stover (without ears) | 40 | 12.00 | | |

Wisconsin Dealers Protest Curtailment of Domestic Cheese Consumption

Wisconsin dealers gathered 600 strong for the 16th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, June 9 and 10.

PRES. JOHN A. BECKER, Monroe, called the opening session to order in the Green room Monday morning.

E. H. HIEMKE, pres. Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, welcomed the delegates to the city and urged participation in national affairs thru membership in the National Ass'n.

PRES. BECKER responded and delivered his annual address, from which we take the following:

President Becker's Annual Address

We see this business of ours so closely bound up with that of the farm, that, in attempting to look ahead into our own future, it becomes absolutely necessary that we first consider the future of the Wisconsin farmer. That future, fortunately, looks much better than it has for some years.

In Wisconsin, where milk accounts for so great a proportion of farm income, we find that the manufacture of cheese and condensery products broke all previous records last year. Record levels of milk production are being attained, with the figures showing an increase in the Wisconsin milk flow of 11% above that of a year ago. In spite of this increased production, and at a time of the year when prices normally decline, we find wholesale prices of all dairy products showing an increase of 22% over a year ago. Thus, to the dairyman we see farm income multiplied not only by an increase of 11% in production, but also by a 22% higher market price.

Livestock and poultry are two more products of great importance to the Wisconsin farmer. There again, in addition to increased production, we find an increase of 34% in livestock prices, and 32% in poultry prices, over prices of a year ago. With the exception of grain, much the same thing has happened to prices on most farm commodities, until today we find the general level of all Wisconsin farm product prices 17% higher than the 1910 to 1914 average, and 21% above the level of a year ago.

But the figures I have just given you are only part of the story. They, for the most part, are based upon 1940 reports, as compared with figures for 1939. They reflect little of the drastic developments which have occurred during the past few months, coincidental with the passage of the Lease-Lend legislation and a definite commitment of all-out aid to Britain. Within the past few weeks huge government purchases have begun to affect the picture.

IN THE CHEESE BUSINESS, with which I am most familiar, we saw the purchase a few days ago of over 500 cars of cheese, all for shipment abroad. Just last week, I was told by one of our large cheese shippers, that the present government program calls for the purchase of a total of 250 million pounds of cheese between now and July 1st, 1942. This purchase alone, he informed me, would take off the domestic market approximately one-half of our total annual production of American cheese. It almost equals the total amount produced in Wisconsin. We are just beginning to see the result of this in sharply higher prices.

It is very evident that the government is just beginning to realize what a disturbed situation this abnormal buying has created, from the startling and I think ridiculous plea made last Friday by our U. S. Sec'y of Agri. urging the American public to reduce its cheese consumption in order to make a greater supply available for Britain.

To add insult to injury, and rubbing salt in the wounds of a cheese producing state like Wisconsin, Secretary Wickard follows this with the further astounding statement that he considers this request for curtailed domestic consumption not severe because cheese has never been considered an essential part of the American diet. After all the years we in Wisconsin have spent in producing, advertising, and promoting the sale of cheese, what do you think of a statement like that?

What is happening to cheese and the dairy industry at the present time is also happening in greater or lesser degree to many other basic food commodities. The rise in general price levels has now attained sufficient magnitude to become a critical factor in business decisions.

IF WE IN THE U. S. A. are to become the bread basket for Great Britain and her allies

as well as supply ourselves, to which program we are now definitely committed, then upon the American farmer falls the duty of supplying that food. He has knuckled down to that job willingly and wholeheartedly, and you haven't read of any slow-down strikes or sit-down strikes in connection with it.

SINCE FEED DEALERS are the chief source of supply for so many of the commodities the farmer must buy, it would certainly indicate better business for us. Yes, definitely so. But no longer can we take the short-sighted view and look upon profits alone. In fact it is practically a foregone conclusion that there will be few speculative profits this time. If they do occur they will be promptly taken away from us in taxes. Feed dealers have a legitimate and a very definite part in this picture. Hand in hand with the farmer, our greatest opportunity for assistance in the defence program is to help the farmer in the production of this food.

We can do this with profit to the farmer and a legitimate merchandising profit to ourselves. We know that the higher prices the farmer receives the heavier he feeds, and the more feed he buys. Never has there been a more profitable opportunity for heavy feeding than today. Of all commodities, grain alone is lower today than a year ago. Supplemented with the proper vitamin carrying concentrates and converted into feedstuffs, this means comparatively cheap production and a long awaited opportunity for profit to the farmer.

Visions of better business are pleasant to contemplate. Yes, as much so to us as to the farmer. But with it goes the responsibility to serve that farmer well.

The feed dealer of yesterday and the service of yesterday will never meet the demands nor the requirements which will be placed upon and expected of the feed dealer of tomorrow.

It is a serious indictment of the feed industry for the editor of the leading dairymen's publication to say that the crying need of the feed dealer is a better knowledge of nutrition and that many farmers know more about feed nutrition than most feed dealers.

AS A RESULT of membership in this association we are more alive to our responsibilities and more alert to today's possibilities than we might otherwise have been. I am positive that we are more nearly qualified to bear the title of Feed Dealers rather than merely accept the classification of "being in the business." I feel sure that, we are aware of our limitations and that we are in a sufficiently receptive state of mind to acquire the ever increasing knowledge so necessary to success in the future. Membership in this association indicates a desire on our part to improve our knowledge in our chosen field and to work for the betterment of conditions in the industry.

Considerable headway has been made in improving trade practices and ethics in the past few years. I also believe that we have awakened a consciousness in the industry to other problems yet to be solved. I know from experience that we have stimulated a co-operative effort among former unfriendly competitors to work together and tackle the problems still ahead of us.

It has been said that you get out of an organization only as much as you are willing to put into it. Unfortunately, that is not entirely true. Considering the total number of feed dealers in his state, too few of us are enlisted in the active ranks as members of this association. Too many are still coasting along on the outside on the benefits which become common to all.

One cannot look ahead upon the future of our industry without realizing that greater member-

ship in this association is necessary in order to accomplish the most good. Individually we stand to profit by the advantages which can only be obtained thru co-operative effort. I shall not go into a discussion of our aims and accomplishments here.

FARM CONDITIONS are admittedly better. So long as present defense activities continue they seem bound to pursue an upward trend. As feed dealers there is opportunity for us to be of great service and incidentally to profit if

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Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card

A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING—Hurd

Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

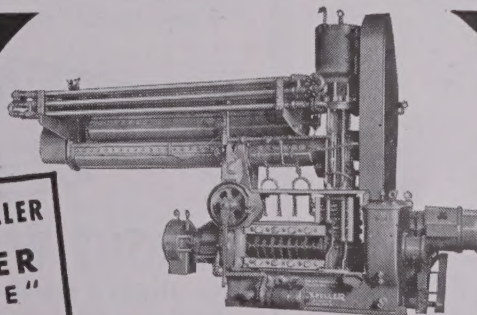
Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

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we have the ability and the knowledge to offer material assistance to the farmer in his problems of production. The means are at hand thru membership in this association not only to acquire some part of that necessary knowledge, but with it the inspiration to make a practical application of it.

So much for the immediate future. After the shooting is over, what then? After the nations of the world have practically annihilated each other or have stopped fighting and gone back to work, what then? Your guess is as good as mine. But when I think what happened after the last war I can't help but inject a word of caution.

I started this discussion with an optimistic thought, and I don't want to end it on a note of pessimism. But—following the last war, we who were in the feed business saw the darndest wreck I hope we will ever witness. Out of the experience of that debacle I hope we have learned a lesson that will aid us in preventing its repetition.

Something of that same pattern may be in the making. It could happen here again. By looking ahead we should be more able to recognize the danger symptoms as they appear.

R. C. Borden, merchandising consultant, New York City, on a discourse on "How to Sell," listed the "do and don't" of salesmanship as applied to the feed business.

B. J. LOGAN, secy.-treas., Deerfield, read his treasurer's report showing a substantial balance on hand.

SECY DAVID K. STEENBERGH distributed copies of his annual report, from which we take the following:

Sec'y Steenberg's Annual Report

This is the 16th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n and altho I am proud that our meeting is the largest gathering of the feed trade held anywhere in the country I do frankly wonder whether or not our organization has really made any substantial contribution to the welfare of the feed industry even in that small part of the United States which we are trying to serve.

Let us consider the objects for which this ass'n was organized as enumerated in the articles of incorporation. I will recall them, one by one, but it is up to you to answer as to how these objectives have been fulfilled.

The first objective of the association is to "promote acquaintance and friendly feeling among its members." There is little to say about this objective and the question for you to answer is: Do we feed dealers get along better with one another today than we did 16 years ago?

The second object is to secure and disseminate information of interest and value to the membership. Does our official publication, and our bulletins, keep you better posted than you were 16 years ago?

"To promote the feed business for the general good of the entire industry and the welfare of its patrons" is the third objective. Have we done this through the celebration of National Feed Week, the broadcast of our convention programs and the printing of our publicity releases?

The fourth object is to aid in "the more efficient distribution of feed and allied products." Has the Honor Roll and our interchange of merchandising ideas done anything toward accomplishing this objective?

Another objective is to "cooperate with all branches of the feed and allied industries in all constructive programs for the advancement of the industries." In this connection we ask: What about our 4-H Club awards? What about our Salesmen's Club? What about our affiliations with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association and our friendly relations with the other regional feed organizations and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n?

This past year our membership and our financial position has remained unchanged. Our cash surplus is about the same as it was one year ago and we have had no loss or appreciable increase in the total number of our members.

Our district meetings, on the other hand, were exceptionally well attended. About 15 such meetings were held throughout our territory during the past 12 months and these meetings were attended by approximately 1000 feed men. A fall series of nine meetings, for which all arrangements were made by the association, was addressed by Tom G. Dyer, C. W. Sievert and W. B. Griem. The program for these meetings was considered the best which the association has ever been able to present to its membership.

The biggest disappointment of the year was the absolute failure of our efforts to improve the fertilizer sales situation in the state of Wisconsin. Price cutting and direct selling were rampant and it was, in a large degree, as much the fault of our membership as of the fertilizer manufacturers. The association's fertilizer program was making progress and was being closely attended to by your officers until this year when a comparatively few dealers,

both members and non-members, formed a co-operative buying group and "upset the apple cart." The result was of no benefit to that group and a loss to everybody selling fertilizer in the state. Under present conditions and without better support from our membership we look forward to a continuation of unsettled prices and conditions.

Most of the official work of your association was devoted to watching the progress of legislation at Madison. We sponsored no bills of direct benefit to the feed industry but we were called upon to oppose many proposed laws the enactment of which would have been detrimental to the best interests of our membership.

The law to license and regulate itinerant merchant truckers is still not being enforced. Several amendments, which would have nullified the law, were defeated in the legislature and we are continuing our efforts to have the law enforced. Greater cooperation from our members would go a long way toward helping your officers in this endeavor.

Ever since our last convention, your executive secretary has been attempting to officially determine the status of retail feed establishments under the federal wage and hour law. Recently, with a few of you, we examined the provisions of a proposed official interpretative bulletin on this subject. Up to the present, however, no such bulletin has been issued. We, frankly, do not know what to expect and our best advice is that every feed dealer pay all of his employees on an hourly basis and keep a record of all hours worked until such a time as our correct status under the law is officially determined.

Routine business of the association was carried on as usual. Fifty pages of bulletins were issued to every member during the year. Twenty-six awards were distributed to boy and girl members of the 4-H Clubs.

Your executive secretary does not believe that any other activity could be of equal importance and yet I can not tell you how to proceed with a successful membership campaign. In past years, and without much success, we have tried to build membership with a travelling field representative, with contests among the membership and among the members of the Salesmen's Club, with appeals to mass psychology at district meetings and with direct mail.

PRES. BECKER appointed committees on Auditing: J. H. Vint, Union Grove; A. H. Lois, Bassett; W. J. Borst, Brooklyn.

Resolutions: H. H. Humphrey, Wausau; R.

H. Kaercher, Watertown; E. J. Cashman, New Richmond.

Nominations: Don R. Mihills, Fond du Lac; Colby Porter, Fox Lake; J. E. Davis, Amery.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. BECKER presided at the Monday afternoon session.

E. C. DREYER, St. Louis, Mo., reviewed the action of feed prices during the last war. "In the last war," said Mr. Dreyer, "the United States was the main source of wheat supply for the world. Now we have huge surpluses and so have Argentina and Canada."

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, in discussing "The Nation's Job," stated that the greatest need in the

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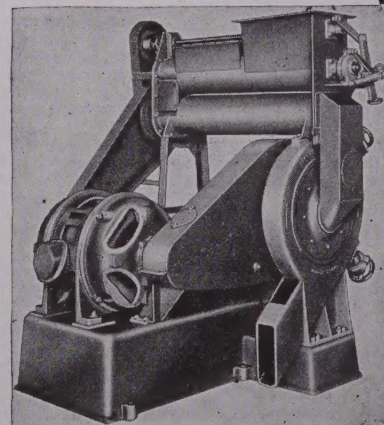
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nation's defense program is establishment of a mechanism which will secure responsibility for integrated defense agencies and eliminate overlapping of government bureaus. He said: "Our government defense agencies have lacked authority and power to act. Defense must be decentralized still further so the machines of the small factory are used and idle workmen of the small town are employed. The co-ordination of our defense activities is definitely a vital part of the nation's job." The Senator suggested a powerful navy, equipped with a co-ordinated air arm, plus an additional air fleet based on shore and backed by a strong army to stand off any invasion attempt.

Wiley charged the dept. of agriculture with failure to serve the farmer in 90 per cent of its activities. He accused Sec'y Claude Wickard of making an extremely foolish statement in his plea for a curtailment of domestic cheese consumption.

PROF. ASHER HOBSON, University of Wisconsin, in discussing "Probable Effects of

the War on Agricultural Prices," said price rises were certain but said the extent of price increases were dependent on the government's taxing program. Domestic buying power, government purchases, and after war reconstruction, he listed as strong bullish factors but cautioned against over-extension.

PROF. PAUL H. PHILLIPS, University of Wisconsin, reviewed recent feeding tests and urged the use of good horse sense along with sound research.

The Milwaukee Banquet

More than 600 delegates and guests gathered in the Crystal Ball Room of Hotel Schroeder for the annual banquet and dance. After an excellent dinner an elaborate floor show was provided through the courtesy of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange and dancing lasted far into the night.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. BECKER presided at the Tuesday morning session.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres. Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, talked on "Feed Trade News from Washington." "An attempt will be made in Washington this fall," he said, "to make some of the loan features permanent." He explained the marketing penalties on wheat, and outlined the rules and regulations under the Wages and Hours Law for the coming year.

"WHOLE HOG or None," a double or nothing program, with Tom Dyer as master of ceremonies, assisted by Cy Sievert, offered prizes to dealers for answering questions on nutrition.

Resolutions Adopted

H. H. HUMPHREY, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolve Against Reduced Cheese Consumption

WHEREAS, our government has called for greatly increased production of livestock, poultry and dairy products, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the members of this association do everything within their power to help farmers increase production of these essential products through more liberal and efficient feeding.

WHEREAS, Wisconsin manufactures more than one-half of the nation's cheese, and

WHEREAS, the cheese industry of the state cooperating with the state government itself has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars advertising Wisconsin natural cheese, and

WHEREAS, this promotion and other promotions has resulted in increasing the per capita consumption of cheese from 3.1 pounds per capita to 5.8 pounds per capita, and

WHEREAS, this trend indicates a gradual and continuous per capita consumption increase in America, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The Central Retail Feed Ass'n go on record as opposed to any voluntary or compulsory program that would dissuade the American people from consuming natural cheese, and that we recommend that instead of any such move, that there be an effort to increase the per capita consumption in America in the interest of better health and stronger people, and that we recommend that the needs for shipment to Britain and other countries be provided through increased production of cheese.

J. H. VINT read the report of the auditing committee, which was approved.

DON MIHILLS presented the report of the nominating committee naming the following directors who were unanimously elected: Paul Gebert, Jr., Merrill; William Borst, Brooklyn; Elmer De Broux, Valders.

At a meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: Pres. Paul Gebert, Jr., Merrill; V. P., Fred H. Pittelkow, Oshkosh; Sec'y-Treas., B. J. Logan, Deerfield; Executive Sec'y, David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee.

WALTER B. KRUECK, Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., gave an enthusiastic address on "Why We Get Together." "Most of our troubles," said Mr. Krueck, "are caused by misunderstandings, which can be corrected by getting together and talking them over. He urged the dealers to work more closely with their own organizations and with competitors in their local communities to the benefit of all concerned."

AT THE BREWERY: As a fitting climax to a splendid business program, the visitors were entertained at Blatz Brewery with an excellent buffet lunch and unending quantities of Old Heidelberg. Fraulein Schmidt with her accordion led the jovial throng in songs old and new.

Convention Notes

La Budde Grain & Feed Co. was host in the Club Rooms where refreshment and entertainment were on tap thruout the convention, and carnations were given to all visitors.

Stratton Grain Co. held open house and their parlor was a popular oasis between and after business sessions.

The Hobelbank with Deutsch & Sickert Co., as hosts rang with song and merriment.

L. Teweles Seed Co. kept open house.

Nitragin Co.'s bar and buffet lunch was well patronized.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32

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32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

| lbs. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. | Red. |
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| 1680-18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 | 18-25 |
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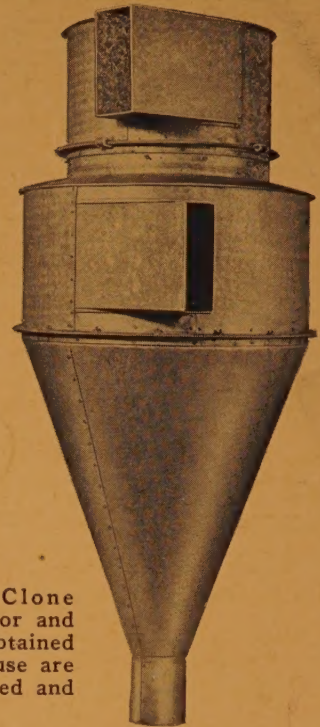
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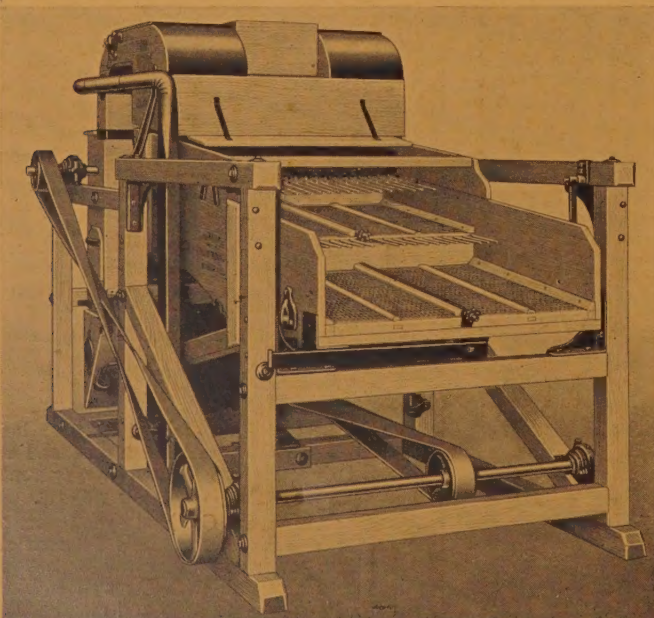
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